



1968 A year of demonstration, death
and despair that changed the world

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE

HISTORY

REVEALED

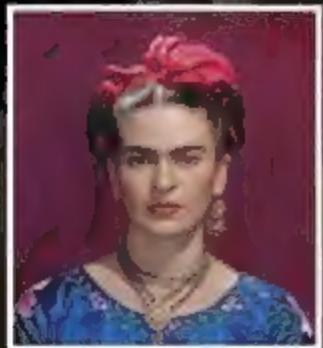
EMPIRES AT WAR

ROME VS GREECE

How the ancient world was rocked by
a clash of superpowers in 197 BC

FRIDA KAHLO

The making
of an icon



TITANIC TRAGEDY

From hope to hell
on the doomed ship

THOMAS MORE

Henry VIII's chancellor was
torn between King and God

**"REPORTS OF MY DEATH ARE
GREATLY EXAGGERATED"**

10 people who read their own obituaries

Exhibition and events
exploring change led by women
from late 18th century onwards



RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

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The Macedonian phalanx helped Alexander the Great carve out a vast empire



Phalanx for the memories



Given the **insatiable appetite** for stories about the Classical world, it came as something of a surprise to learn quite how little many people know about **the clash of ancient superpowers** that redefined that period. At the time, the Roman Republic was far from the all-conquering force it would become. Yet by invading the land **Alexander the Great** had until recently called home, it took a huge step towards **dominating the Mediterranean**. Bestselling author **Ben Kane** takes up the tale on page 28.

For those who prefer their history **a little more recent**, don't miss Jon Savage's exploration of a series of events that came to define 1968 as a year of protest (p38), where **clashes around the world** between the establishment and those looking for a brighter future would have **bleak consequences**.

And if it's fascinating characters from the past that you're after, you've come to the right place, with fabulous pieces on **Henry VIII's friend and chancellor Sir Thomas More** (p48); the tragic **Mexican artist and icon Frida Kahlo** (p55); and a host of people unlucky enough to read their own obituaries (p62).

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our October issue, on sale 6 September

CONTRIBUTORS



Ben Kane
For our cover feature this issue we turned to the *Sunday Times* bestselling author of impeccably researched historical fiction. See page 28



Joanne Paul
A lecturer in early modern history at the University of Sussex, Joanne explores the split loyalties of Henry VIII's chancellor, Thomas More. See page 48



Jon Savage
One of Britain's finest music journalists, Jon has also written extensively about youth culture and the sixties. This issue, he explores the dark side of 1968. See page 38

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

2

American author Mark Twain was reported to have died twice before he actually passed away in 1910. He described the first report of his death as "an exaggeration". See page 62.

£5,000

The equivalent cost today for a pineapple in 16th-century England. Many buildings – like St Paul's Cathedral in London – sport golden pineapples as exotic status symbols. See page 76.

3

The number of dogs that survived the sinking of the Titanic in 1912. An on-board dog show had been planned for 15 April, the day the great ship vanished under the waves. See page 65.

ON THE COVER



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28 ROME VS GREECE

A clash of ancient superpowers that pitted legion against phalanx.

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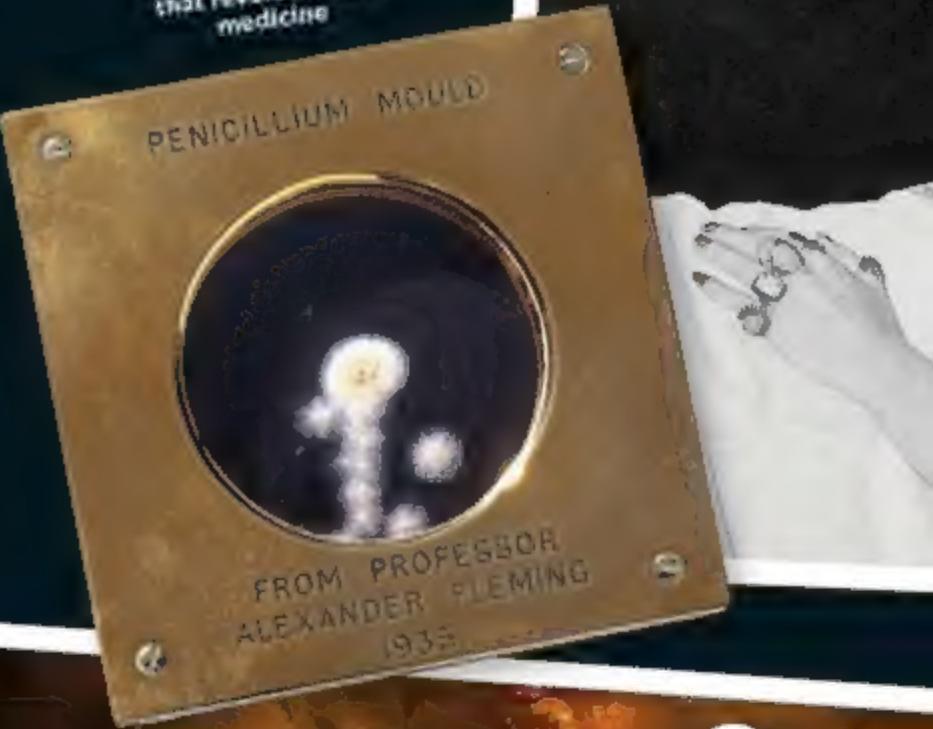
SPRING GLASS FOUR REACH SALOON
Spiraling Dining Saloon
Smoking Room
Ladies' Reading Room
Covered Promenade

65

"It isn't likely I shall ever forget the screams"

20

The 'mould juice' that revolutionised medicine



84

Highclere Castle isn't only famous for Downton Abbey

48

The rise and fall of Sir Thomas More, the man who replaced Cardinal Wolsey



SEPTEMBER 2018

CONTENTS

REWIND

Snapshots

Faceless beauty pageants and more... p6

History in the News

Hot weather unveils lost settlements. p13

Time Piece

An avian Incan platter p15

History in Colour

The Blitz batters Battersea p16

Your History

Author Bernard Cornwell p17

Yesterday's Papers

Space Shuttle Challenger disaster p18

This Month In... 1928

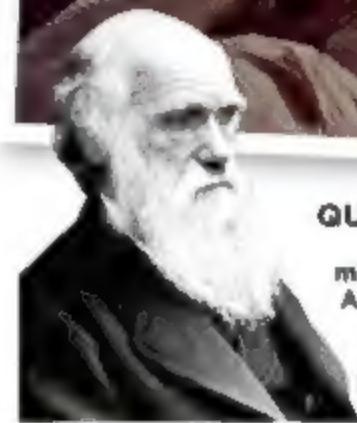
Fleming discovers penicillin p20

Time Capsule: 1893

The year's major events p22

Graphic History

The rise of the Commonwealth p24



QUESTION TIME
What was the
mission of doomed
Apollo 1? And how
did the world
react to Charles
Darwin's theories
on evolution?

Q&A

Ask the Experts

Your questions answered p73

ON OUR RADAR

What's On

Our picks for this month p79

Britain's Treasures

Highclere Castle p84

Books

A look at the new releases p86

Postcards from the Past

Your snaps from across the globe p90

EVERY ISSUE

Letters

p92

Crossword

p95

Next Issue

p97

Photo Finish

p98

LIKE IT? SUBSCRIBE!

More details on our
special offer on p26



SNAPSHOTS





1937 CAN'T FACE IT

Today, calls are growing stronger for beauty contests to be consigned to the history books once and for all, but at least competitions like this one are a thing of the past. In order to keep the judges, and the large audience, from picking the most beautiful based only on their faces, contestants in this London pageant had to wear paper bags over their heads. It must have made for a rather nail-biting walk alongside the pool - and, of course, untidy nails may have hurt their chances.

1975 FLY LIKE A BABY

The Vietnam War is in its last days and, amongst the chaos, a series of unusual flights take off from Saigon. In Operation Babylift, South Vietnamese infants and young children are evacuated in their thousands, bound for adoption by families in the US, Canada, Australia and Europe. Not all were sprawled on seats; some travelled on blanket-covered floors or in cardboard bassinets. The evacuation was not without controversy – claims were made that not all the children were orphans – but it continued until the day before Saigon fell.



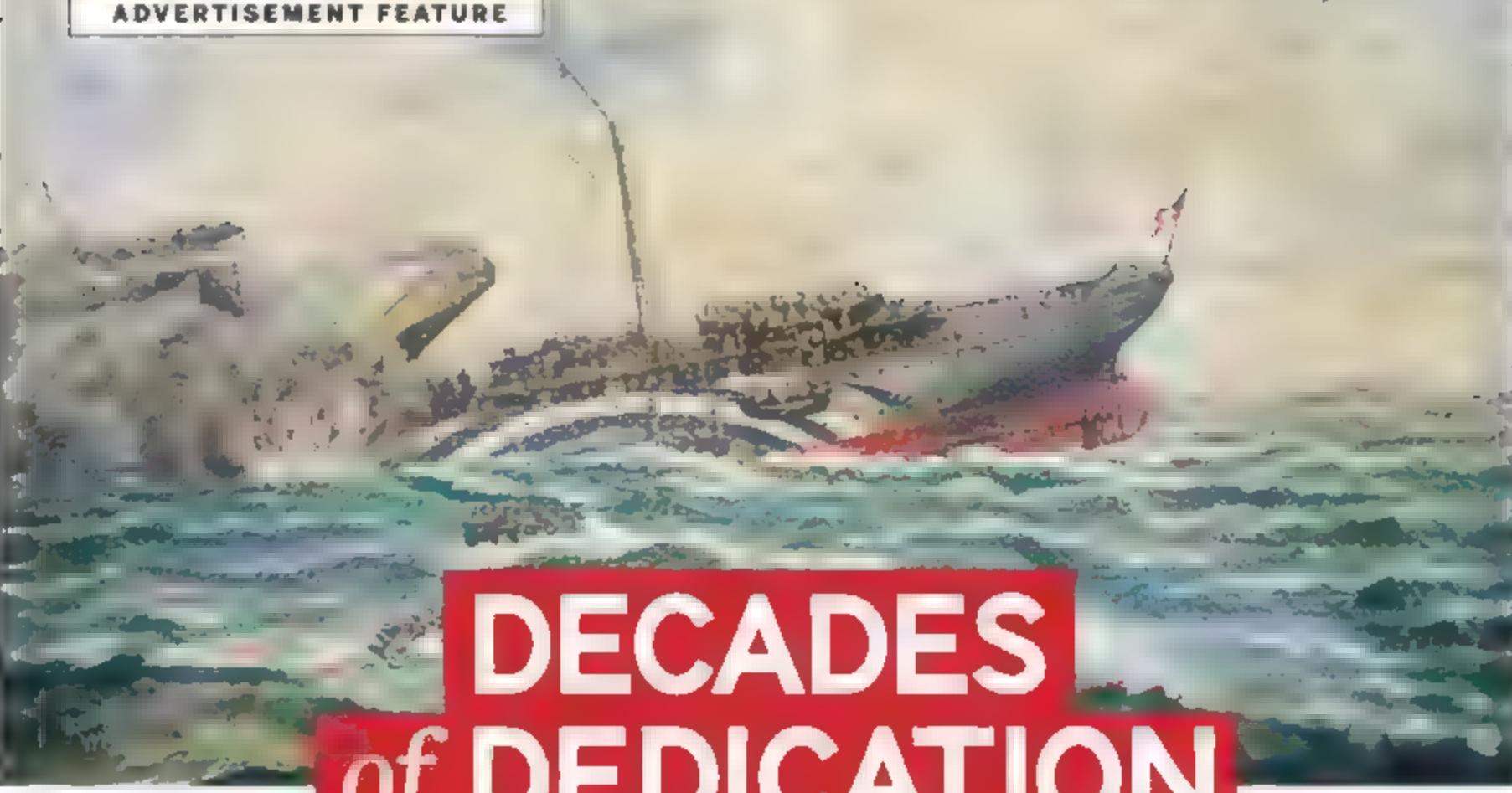


1956 THE ART OF WAR

Pablo Picasso's painting 'Guernica', seen here being hung in Amsterdam for an exhibition, is often described as his greatest achievement. Shown around the world after its 1937 completion, it's been considered a powerful anti-war symbol ever since. It was created in response to the 1937 bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War; at the request of military dictator Francisco Franco, German and Italian forces bombed the town for over three hours, killing hundreds of civilians. The painting depicts the suffering that followed, as well as a bull and a horse, important animals in Spanish culture.







DECades of DEDICATION

For more than 150 years, Red Cross volunteers have given up their time to help others in crisis - and today we remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice

One hundred years ago, just a month before the 11 November Armistice signalled the end of the First World War, some grim news reached the shores of Ireland. On 10 October 1918, the RMS Leinster, carrying civilians and troops from Dublin to Holyhead, was struck by a German torpedo. It sank, taking with it more than 500 of its 771 passengers and crew, including five dedicated Red Cross nurses. It was the largest single loss of life in the Irish Sea in history.

Although Red Cross personnel died in this tragic event, others continued to support survivors, just as they had throughout the war. This power of kindness goes on today, right around the world. Whenever an emergency strikes - be it an earthquake in Nepal, a flood in Cumbria or someone with no family unable to get home from hospital, the British Red Cross is there to provide support and help pick up the pieces.

None of this is possible without your help. Only through the generosity of supporters can the British Red Cross help those in crisis. By leaving a gift in your will, you can leave your own legacy and ensure this vital charity continues to transform the lives of people in crisis long into the future.



Remembering the Red Cross nurses who gave their lives on the RMS Leinster

Alice Barry (Co. Cork)

Violet Barrett (Co. Dublin)

Margaret Dillon (Co. Cork)

Dorothy Jones (London)

Sheila Plunkett (Co. Dublin)

Historical photos and information supplied by the National Maritime Museum of Ireland



To find out more about supporting the British Red Cross with a gift in your will and for information about the Free Will scheme, call 0300 500 0401 or visit redcross.org.uk/freewill

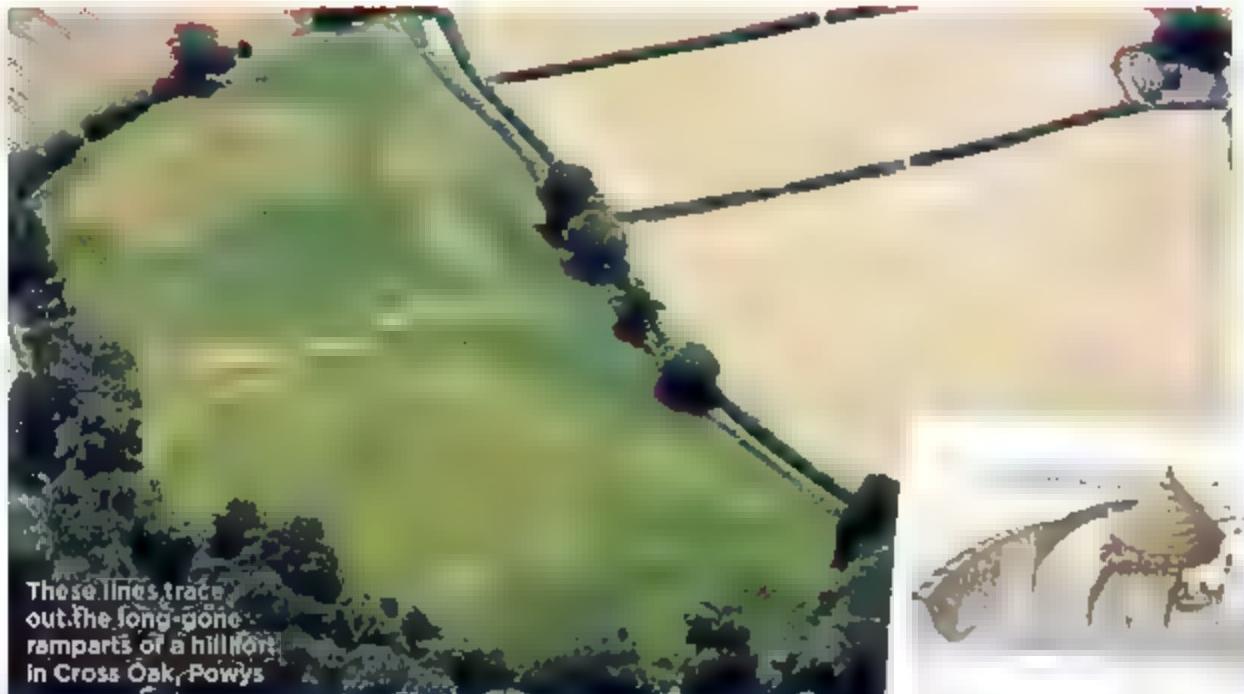
 **British Red Cross**



REWIND

Giving you a fresh perspective on the events and findings from history

HISTORY IN THE NEWS



HEATWAVE UNCOVERS LOST SETTLEMENTS

As Britain basked in the sunshine, fragments of the landscape's ancient past were revealed by the heat

The recent heatwave in Britain led to the discovery of ancient settlements across Wales. Late June and early July saw prolonged hot weather across Britain and, as fields dried out, crop marks appeared, visible only from above. They mark out long-lost archaeological sites that no-one knew existed.

Ancient settlements had fortification and drainage ditches built around them, but these would have been filled in once the settlement disappeared. However, the soil in them would be deeper than the soil around it, and

able to hold onto more nutrients and moisture.

During a heatwave, crops growing on these ditches have more water to draw - keeping them verdant whilst plants nearby wither. It is this that's behind the crop lines.

As well as settlements, burial sites and waterways were also observed across Wales.

"So much new archaeology is showing, it is incredible," says Toby Driver, aerial archaeologist at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. "The urgent work in the air now will lead to months of research in the



Deep ditches have more soil, so crops have more nutrients to live on during dry spells

office ... to map and record all the sites which have been seen, and reveal their true significance."

Louise Barker, serial investigator at the Royal Commission, adds: "There's obviously the new discoveries, but also new information on known upstanding monuments and other crop/parch-mark sites that haven't been seen for many years and in some cases decades."

SIX OF THE BEST...

Unusual royal deaths. Try not to laugh (no, really)...p14



YOUR HISTORY

Bernard Cornwell, the man behind Sharpe...p17



YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

The Space Shuttle Challenger disaster...p18



THIS MONTH IN... 1928

Fleming discovers the first antibiotic...p20



TIME CAPSULE: 1893

New Zealand gives women the vote...p22



DNA MAY IDENTIFY THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER

One of history's most enduring mysteries could finally be solved

Geneticists have acquired a DNA sample that could prove whether the purported remains of the Princes in the Tower belong to the two lost sons of Edward IV. But there's a catch: in all likelihood, Westminster Abbey, where the bones are laid to rest, won't let scientists perform any kind of analysis.

The DNA belongs to English opera singer Elizabeth Roberts, who has been identified as being a direct descendant of the princes' maternal grandmother, Jacquetta of Luxembourg.

The two princes - Edward V and Richard of Shrewsbury - were the only sons of Edward IV. After their father's death in 1483, they were housed in the Tower of London to await the elder prince's coronation, under the protection of their uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

Richard took the crown for himself and the boys disappeared. Many now assume they were murdered, with Richard one of the main suspects, largely due to Shakespeare's treatment of him in his play *Richard III*.



BLOOD ROYAL
DNA from Elizabeth Roberts (inset) could hold the key to this grand history whodunit

In the 17th century, bones were found at the Tower that many believe belong to the princes. They were moved to Westminster Abbey four years later. Previous attempts to date and identify the bones have been denied by the Church, as there are concerns this would set a precedent for testing other royal interments.

Some historians doubt whether these bones are those of the princes, as the only research carried out on them was before the time of DNA testing and radiocarbon dating. A positive test would bolster the theory that Richard III

did indeed off his nephews; a negative one would mean the princes were still 'lost'.

Other remains said to be of the princes can be found elsewhere, including in London's Dutch Church, where the pretender Perkin Warbeck - who claimed to be Prince Richard - is buried. If testing was allowed on those remains, a positive match could put Richard III in the clear, as it would prove that at least one of the princes died long after Richard himself.

SIX OF THE BEST... UNUSUAL ROYAL DEATHS

'Best' might be pushing it in our pick of the most unregal demises



1 LOUIS IX OF FRANCE (AD 1226-1270)

The King of West Francia was a bit of a ladies man. This would be his downfall. As he rushed to chase a woman, he hit his head on a door while mounting his horse, fracturing his skull.



2 SIGURD EYSTEINSSON (AD 892)

This Viking conqueror was killed by a dead man. He scratched his face on the teeth of a severed head he had planned to keep as a trophy, and the graze became fatally infected.



3 MARTIN OF ARAGON (1410)

Martin excused himself after eating due to ingestion. Summoning his favourite court jester to cheer him up, he laughed uncontrollably for hours before dying.



4 JAMES II OF SCOTLAND (1460)

Known as 'Fiery Face' due to a red birthmark, James had a suitably blazing death. He was killed when one of his cannon exploded during the siege of Roxburgh Castle.



5 GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE (1478)

Disillusioned with the rule of his brother, Edward IV, George betrayed him one time too many. Rumours spread that he was executed by being drowned in a vat of malmsey wine.



6 ALEXANDER OF GREECE (1920)

While trying to break up a fight between his dog and a domestic monkey, Alexander was bitten by a wild primate. The wound wasn't thought to be serious, but sepsis soon set in.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

A HEAD ON A PLATTER

It's not made of silver, but this Incan plate bearing a duck's visage may have been a religious rarity



IMAGE COURTESY OF THE PERU MUSEUM & DISCHARGE 25096

IN THE NEWS

EUROPEAN RAIDS RECOVER STOLEN ARTEFACTS

Thousands of stolen relics from Italy have been seized by police

A joint operation by European police forces has recovered a huge haul of archaeological artefacts illegally removed from Italy.

A number of raids were carried out across Italy, Spain, Germany and the UK. More than 25,000 items of archaeological interest were recovered, and they have a combined value estimated

to be more than £35 million. The operation was the result of a four-year investigation into a criminal group that had been trafficking stolen goods from the country - it's believed to be one of the biggest cases in Italian history.

According to the Metropolitan Police, a 64-year-old man from Greater London has been detained and three items

of Roman origin have been found. Callum Innes, media and communications officer at the Metropolitan Police, says that work is ongoing to determine exactly where the items are from.

RECOVERED
Busts of unidentified Romans were among the objects seized by police



HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs that bring the past to life

See more colourised pictures by
Marina Amaral [@marinamaral2](#)

WINSTON CHURCHILL, 1940

Prime Minister Winston Churchill surveys the devastation in Battersea, London, after a spree of Luftwaffe raids. Between September 1940 and May 1941, London endured 71 bombing raids - a period known as the Blitz. Other cities were also hit, with 43,000 civilians killed and millions of homes destroyed during those eight months.



YOUR HISTORY

Bernard Cornwell

The author who created *Sharpe* and the *Last Kingdom* names the battlefield he'd most like to visit and explains why his unsung heroes have nothing to do with war



War of the Wolf, the latest novel in the *Last Kingdom* series starring Saxon-turned-Viking Uhtred, is published on 20 September.

Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change? This one's fairly easy: I'd go to Braunau am Inn, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, sometime in the autumn of 1888 and arrange that Klara Hitler had an abortion. She was a strict Roman Catholic and, by all accounts, a devoted mother, so some fierce persuasion would be required.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

Much more difficult to answer. The first Duke of Wellington springs to mind, but he detested authors and was never very forthcoming with men, so the cost of a time machine would probably be wasted on me. I'd certainly like to meet William Shakespeare, but suspect I'm not enough of an expert to ask him the questions that myriad scholars would want answered (send

Stephen Greenblatt instead of me). I'll settle for Nell Gwynn, Charles II's mistress: she was lovely, witty, sparkling, friendly and, best of all, a theatre gossip.

Heavily armed French troops advance through the morning mist at Dien Bien Phu

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go? Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam. I've always wanted to visit, and regard the 1954 battle there as one of the crucial ones of the 20th century because it sounded the death knell for European colonialism. It was also hell on Earth for both sides. I've had the privilege of meeting some of the French survivors and I am in awe of what they, and their opponents, endured.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

Can I have two, please? Henry Condell and John Heminges, both of whom were sharers (partners) in The Lord Chamberlain's Men, later called The King's Men. It was William Shakespeare's company. Both Condell and Heminges were actors, and we owe them an incalculable debt because, in 1623, seven years after Shakespeare's death, they published the First Folio containing 36 of Shakespeare's plays, half of which had never been printed before. Thus they saved, amongst others, *Macbeth*, *The Tempest*, *As You Like It* and *Twelfth Night*.

"The first Duke of Wellington detested authors"



Daily

Mail

MONEY
MAIL
TODAY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1986

20p

SPACESHIP DISASTER



Pioneer: Christa McAuliffe on way to the launch

Teacher dies
living the
American dream



IT was the moment that stunned the world: The American Space Shuttle Challenger explodes 75 seconds after lift-off, killing all seven astronauts on board. One of them was 37-year-old Christa McAuliffe, a schoolteacher from New Hampshire, chosen as the first 'ordinary citizen' to go into space.

As America mourned, President Reagan, 'deeply concerned and shocked', postponed his annual State of the Union address, due last night. Instead, he broadcast to the nation on the disaster.

The horror — Pages 2, 3, 4 and 5

INSIDE: Weather 2, Lynda Lee-Potter 7, Femail 12, Diary 15, TV 26, 27, Casino Royale 30, Letters 32, Technology '86 34, 35, Sport 35-40

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

SEVEN DIE ON SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER

The disaster reignited interest in the space programme, but not in the way NASA hoped

Just 73 seconds after Space Shuttle Challenger launched from Cape Canaveral in Florida, a fireball ripped it apart. All seven astronauts lost their lives in the disaster, watched by millions live on television.

The mission, Challenger's tenth, had been mired in controversy before lift off. Delays caused by another mission, technical issues and bad weather had united to push the launch date back several days to 28 January 1986. That morning, with temperatures below freezing, ice coated the launch pad. Calls to postpone were ignored, and Challenger's thrusters fired at 11.38am.

On board were commander Francis Scobee, pilot Michael Smith, mission specialists Ellison Onizuka, Judith Resnik and Ronald McNair, payload specialist Gregory Jarvis and, in a first, a teacher, Christa McAuliffe, who taught social studies at a New Hampshire high school, had won a national 'Teacher in Space' competition, seeing off 11,000 applicants, for her spot in the crew. Interest in McAuliffe's story meant that children in classrooms all over the country watched the launch, excitement turning to horror as the Shuttle went up in smoke.

A failure with a joint seal called an O ring caused a leak in one of the boosters, resulting in the fire that sparked Challenger's disintegration. The boosters flew off in different directions and debris, including the intact crew cabin, plummeted into the Atlantic. It took weeks to salvage the wreckage, and the bodies. The last thing recorded by the flight deck tape recorder was Smith saying "Uh-oh".

The ensuing presidential commission was damning of NASA. The rubber O rings had long been problematic and had not been tested in freezing conditions, but flaws in NASA's decision making were also blamed. The space agency, the report concluded, had pushed too hard.

The same day as the disaster, US President Ronald Reagan spoke to the nation, having cancelled the planned State of the Union address. "We will never forget them," he said of the Challenger crew. "nor the last time we saw them, this morning, as they prepared for their journey and waved goodbye and slipped the surly bonds of Earth to touch the face of God." ☀

FINAL COUNTDOWN

The crew are all smiles ahead of launch. It's thought that they survived the spaceplane's disintegration, perishing only when their capsule hit the ocean



RECOVERY OP

Most of the wreckage was salvaged – though two large pieces washed up nearly 11 years later

THIS MONTH IN... 1928

Anniversaries that have made history

FLEMING FINDS THE FIRST ANTIBIOTIC

Sometimes, the most amazing advances are made by accident. That's exactly what happened to scientist Alexander Fleming.

Until the mid-20th century, certain diseases – ones that today can be treated with a short course of antibiotics – were often a death sentence. Doctor Alexander Fleming had seen that first hand: as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps during World War I, he had watched on, helpless, as countless men succumbed to infected wounds and sepsis.

After the war, Fleming began researching bacteriology and antibacterial substances at St Mary's Hospital in London. In the late 1920s, he began to focus on a group of bacteria known as *Staphylococcus*. He was famously untidy, and one day in August 1928, while rushing off for a family holiday, he simply left his bacteria cultures slacked on a bench. On his return in September, he found a mould growing in one of his samples, and it was destroying the bacteria.

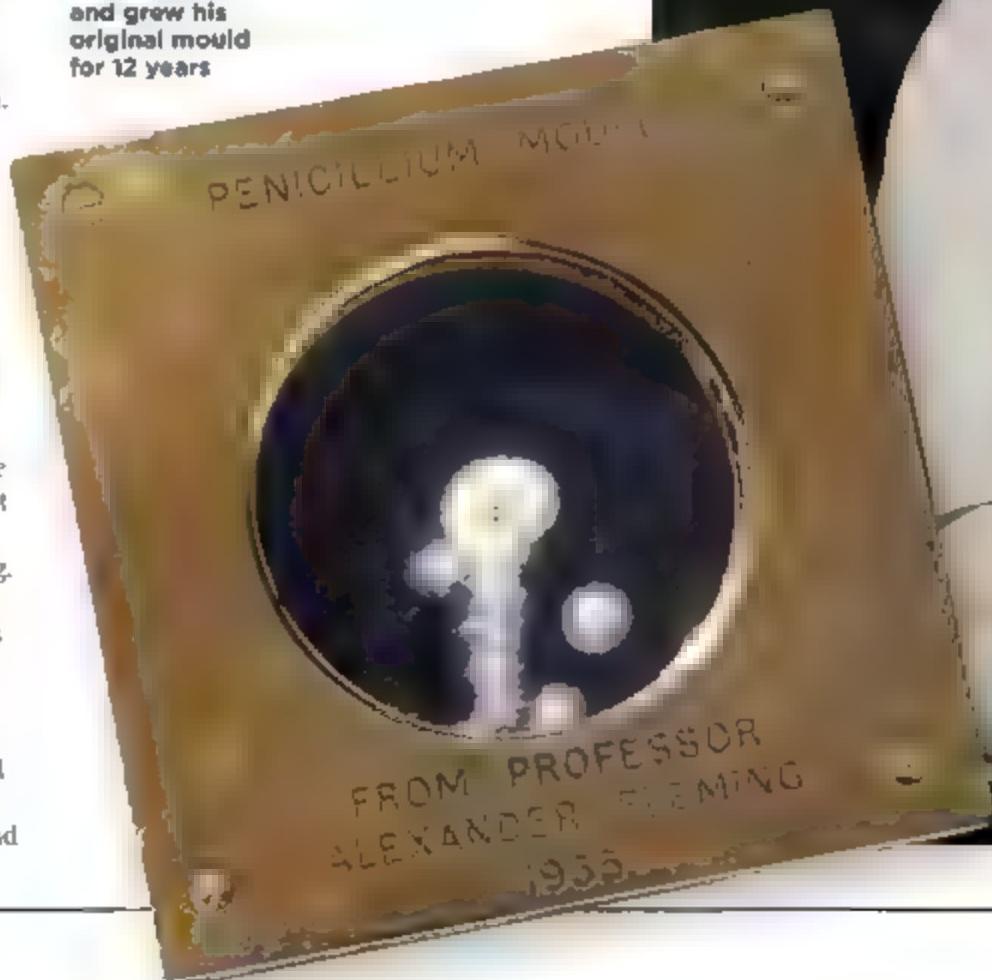
Further investigations revealed that the mould produced a substance that killed the bacteria responsible for scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia and meningitis. Fleming named it 'mould juice' first, before settling on penicillin, as the mould that produced it was of the genus *Penicillium*. He continued to experiment throughout the 1930s, but found that penicillin was difficult to create and he couldn't find a chemist skilled enough to refine it into a usable drug.

Fleming abandoned penicillin in 1940; by this time, Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain from the University of Oxford had begun to research it, and they succeeded in mass producing it soon after. In 1945, Fleming, Florey and Chain shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery and development of penicillin, and

by the end of the 1940s, more than 250,000 patients a month were being prescribed the antibiotic for a range of infections.

Fleming's find and the drug's subsequent development remain defining moments in 20th-century medical history. Before penicillin, pneumonia and post-operative infections killed one in three of those who contracted them. It also allowed doctors to perform more invasive treatments, previously avoided due to the significant risk of infection. ■

Fleming kept and grew his original mould for 12 years





"One sometimes finds what one is not looking for"

Alexander Fleming

Fleming in his lab c1928; he also observed that bacteria could adapt to penicillin, and lectured on the dangers of antibiotic resistance as early as 1945

TIME CAPSULE 1893

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

SHERLOCK HOLMES IS KILLED OFF



Doyle named the final Problem as his fourth favourite Holmes story – after The Adventure of the Speckled Band, The Redheaded League and The Adventure of the Dancing Men.

EFFORTLESSLY ELEMENTARY
Basil Rathbone's portrayal of Holmes is popularly held to be the finest of the myriad TV and film adaptations

SHERLOCK HOLMES & MURIARTY
"THE FINAL PROBLEM"



RUDOLF DIESEL ENGINEERS THE FIRST DIESEL ENGINE

In the 19th century, the steam engine ran the world. However, it was extremely inefficient, only converting around 10 per cent of its heat into energy. French-born German engineer Rudolf Diesel would change that with his internal combustion engine, which worked by compressing air. On 10 August 1893, Diesel tested his prototype for the first time: the petrol exploded in the piston, but the engine stayed intact. Four years later, it was running correctly and took the world by storm. By 1939, a quarter of all global sea trade was powered by his engines.

ACTORS ARE FIRST SEEN PERFORMING ON FILM

On 9 May, the *Blacksmith Scene* was shown at the Brooklyn Institute in New York. This black-and-white silent film, made by the Edison Manufacturing Company, was considered a marvel, being the first kinetoscope film exhibited in public. The kinetoscope was a device through which film could be watched via a peephole viewer. The scene was also the first instance of actors performing a role on film. It lasted for 3½ seconds, and showed three men hammering a metal rod at an anvil and then stopping for a drink break.



DIED: 6 NOVEMBER PYOTR ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY

Tchaikovsky was composer of some of the most popular classical works of the Romantic period, including the ballet *The Sleeping Beauty*. His death remains mysterious; the official cause was cholera but rumours of suicide, due to the stigma of his homosexuality, later surfaced.



BORN: 18 MARCH WILFRED OWEN

Owen chronicled his experiences of World War I through poems such as *Dulce et Decorum est*, challenging the media's portrayal of the war and giving horrifyingly real accounts of life on the front. He was killed in action one week before the Armistice in 1918.



ALSO IN 1893...

10 MARCH

The Ivory Coast becomes a French colony during the Scramble for Africa, in which the European nations competed to colonise the continent.

31 MAY

Two of England's most famous football clubs join the Football League, entering in the Second Division - Woolwich Arsenal (now Arsenal) and Liverpool. Both would be instrumental in forming the Premier League in 1992.

7 JUNE

Gandhi carries out his first act of civil disobedience in South Africa by refusing to move out of a first-class train carriage.

21 JUNE

At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, George Washington Gale Ferris Jr wowed crowds with the first Ferris wheel. It was 80 metres high.

10 AUGUST

Preston, Lancashire, enters the UK weather record books with the highest amount of rainfall in five minutes, when 32mm fell. The current average for the whole of August is 69mm.

53 COUNTRIES ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH



Countries still count the Queen as head of state



Are monarchies ruled by other monarchs



Are republics



Former territories of the British Empire unaffiliated with the Commonwealth

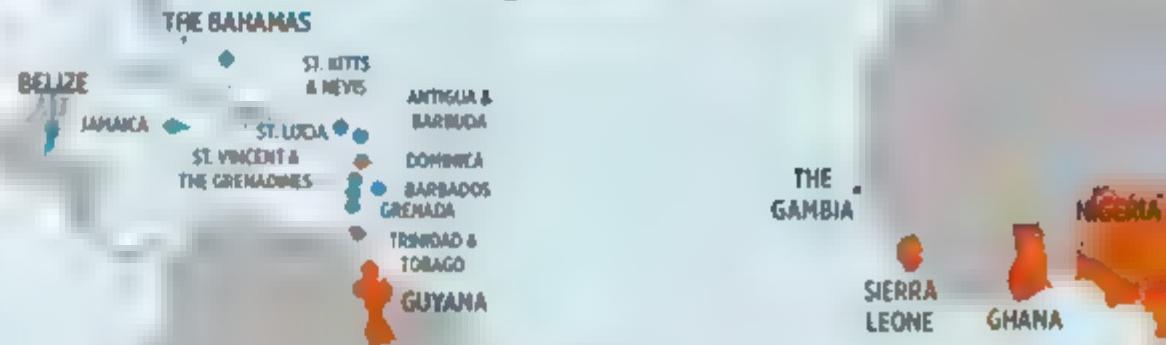
IN THE PACIFIC

KIRIBATI

CANADA

Commonwealth version 2.0

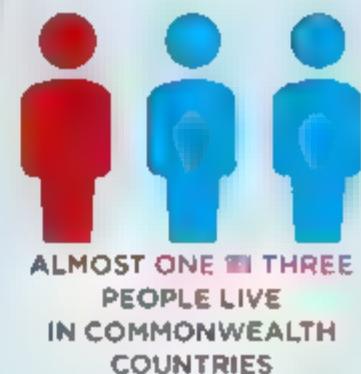
The British Isles have been part of a commonwealth before – the one established by Oliver Cromwell during the interregnum of 1649–60.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

EMPIRE BECOMES COMMONWEALTH

The decline of the British Empire saw the birth of a new global partnership – the Commonwealth



ALMOST ONE THIRD
PEOPLE LIVE
IN COMMONWEALTH
COUNTRIES

Lord Rosebery describes the British Empire as a "Commonwealth of Nations".

The Statute of Westminster prevents parliament from passing laws in the Dominions

The London Declaration establishes the modern Commonwealth. India becomes a republic but retains the Queen as a head of state, a template that others would follow.

Britain passes sovereignty of Hong Kong to China, an act often said to mark the end of the Empire.

1884

1926

1931

1947

1948

1949 - 1997

1997

The Dominions were Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa and the Irish Free State

The Balfour Declaration recognises the Dominions as autonomous communities within the British Empire

The Partition of India creates two new dominions: India and Pakistan

More colonies and territories declare their independence from Britain, until..

THE SUN STILL HASN'T SET ON BRITAIN'S 'EMPIRE'

There are 14 overseas territories still under the jurisdiction of the UK, and it's daytime in at least one of them at any given time.



20%
Of Earth's landmass is occupied by the Commonwealth

LATE TO THE PARTY

The last two countries to join – Rwanda and Mozambique – have no historical ties to the British Empire.

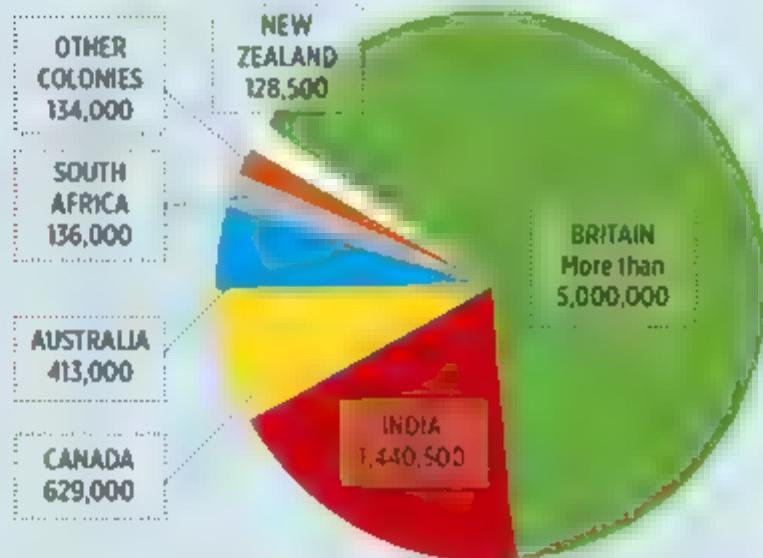
TRAVEL

The Queen has visited every Commonwealth nation with the exception of Cameroon and Rwanda. Here she inspects troops during her tour of Nigeria in 1956.



8,586,000 men

were raised from Britain and its Dominions for military service during World War II



THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH GAMES

The first Commonwealth Games was held during the British Empire Games in Ontario, Canada, in 1930.

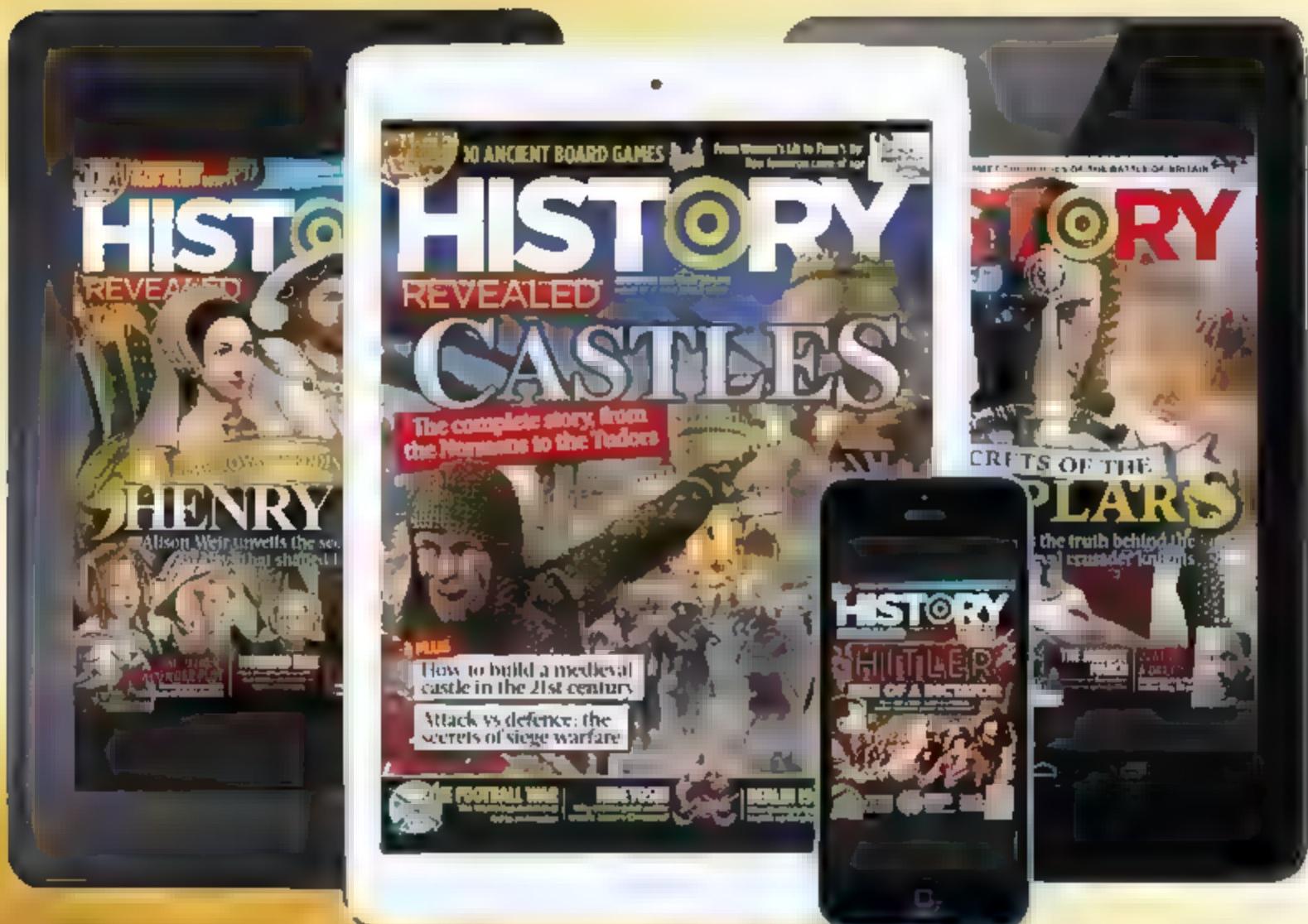
- Some 400 athletes from 11 countries competed in 15 sports.
- Women were only allowed in one: aquatics.
- England hosted the much smaller games but did not receive any medals.
- Canada won the all-time rankings, placing behind Australia.

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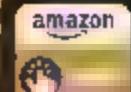
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HISTORY
REVEALED

EMPIRES AT WAR

ROME

VS

GREECE

Macedon was the pre-eminent power in Ancient Greece, Rome an upstart republic on the ascendant. Ben Kane recalls the ultimate showdown between two of the earliest superpowers.

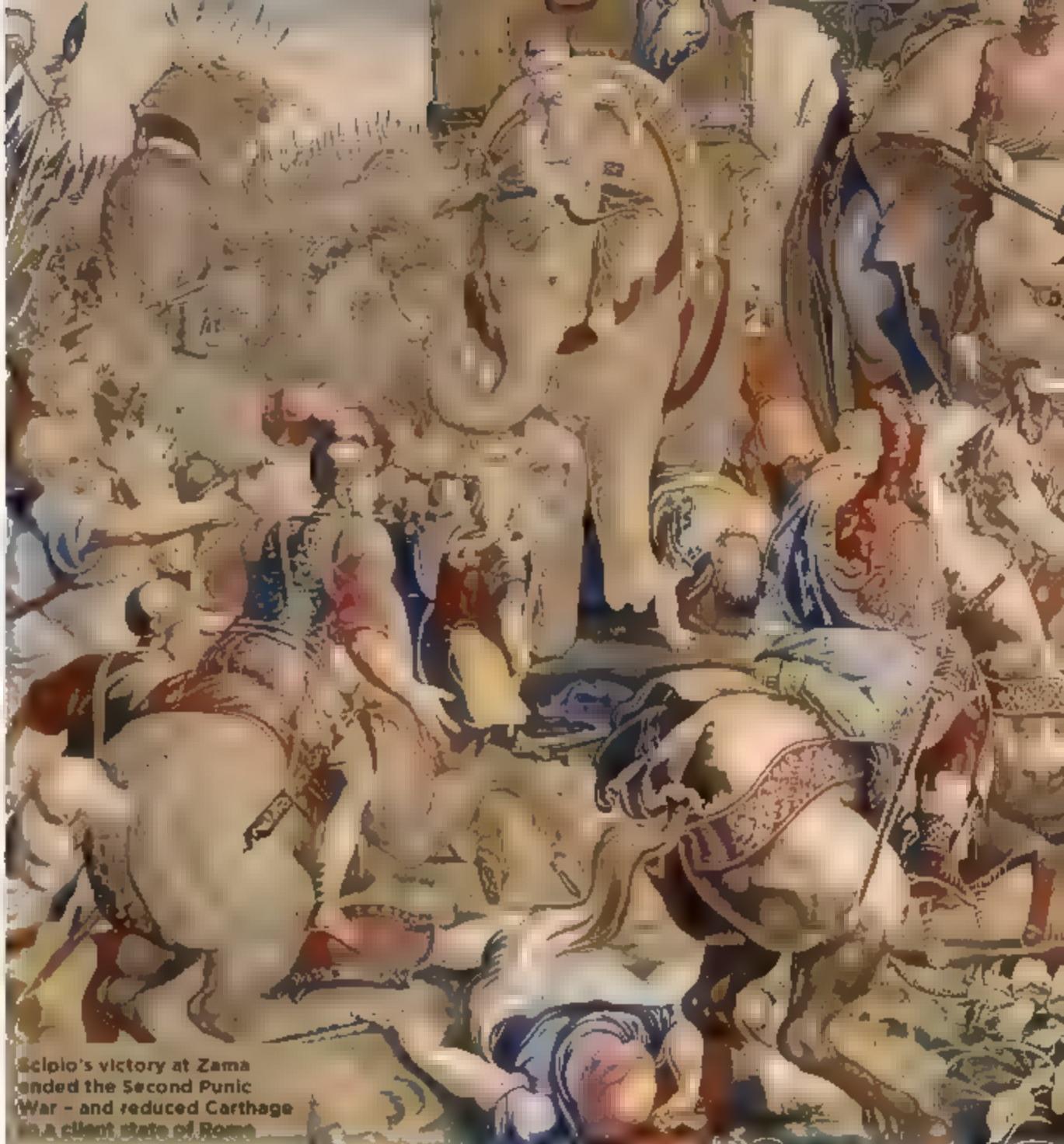
Macedon had lost some of its lustre since the days of Alexander the Great, but it still wielded considerable power. Could it stand up to a flourishing Rome?



Pretty much everyone knows something about Ancient Rome, whether it's Julius Caesar or gladiators, legions invading Britain or the majesty of the Colosseum. The same can be said of Ancient Greece, from the Olympic Games to the Battle of Thermopylae, and literary treasures such as the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Given our relative familiarity with these two civilisations, it's odd that the pivotal moment in their combined history - when the Roman Republic invaded Greece - is almost unknown today.

Before launching into the details of that three-year war, it's useful to lay out the political landscape of the Mediterranean at that time. When the Second Punic War started in 218 BC, the Roman Republic was one of the smallest of five major powers around the Mediterranean. Half a century later, the situation had changed beyond recognition. Just two factions remained: weak and unstable Ptolemaic Egypt, and the ascendant Roman Republic.

Remarkably, the three that had fallen away - Carthage, Macedon and the Seleucid Empire - had all been beaten by Rome in war. In a mere 50 years, the Republic had morphed from a regional power with few territories into one that utterly dominated the Mediterranean world. This seismic change set Rome on the road to becoming an empire, a self-fulfilling path from which there was no turning back.



Scipio's victory at Zama ended the Second Punic War - and reduced Carthage to a client state of Rome

COMMANDERS UP CLOSE PHILIP V AND FLAMININUS

PHILIP V

Philip was the Macedonian ruler for more than a century after Alexander the Great. His family were the Antigonids who had risen to power some 50 years before. Mercifully, Philip was a capable and charismatic general who spent his entire reign fighting enemies to the north, south, east and west. The war

TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS

Flamininus was a fine example of the politician whose nothing gets him away. Serving as various types of magistrate during the war with Hannibal, he succeeded in becoming consul - one of the two most senior magistrates of the Republic - at the tender age of 30. Unusually for the time, he could write and speak Greek fluently, so much so that he spearheaded a successful invasion of Macedon



THE RISE OF THE REPUBLIC

Born from the overthrow of the Roman kings in the late sixth century BC, the Republic was a democracy, albeit for landed citizens only. It was led by the Senate, a body of 300 senators, and a group of magistrates elected from within their own number. The two most senior magistrates were called *consuls*, serving for 12 months; their job was to lead the Republic in matters civil and military.

Until the fourth century BC, the Roman Republic was small and confined to western central Italy. During a series of wars with its neighbours – including the Etruscans, Samnites and Latins – it gradually expanded

but by the time of the first war with the mighty power that was Carthage (264-241 BC), the Republic did not even control the entire Italian peninsula. By the end of the Second Punic War, however, a triumphant Rome was well on its way to becoming a superpower, annexing Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia. Just two years later, it opened hostilities with Macedon.

The man on the *praetexta* (consul) captured by Carthage and paroled to negotiate peace during the First Punic War. After the Senate rejects peace, he returns to Carthage to deliver the terms – and is tortured to death



The Republic's war with Carthage lasted for 17 bitter years, from 218 BC to 201 BC. It was a conflict initiated by the Carthaginian military genius Hannibal Barca. Invading Italy by crossing the Alps in winter, he inflicted crushing defeats on the Romans at the Trebbia, Lake Trasimene and Cannae. Yet Hannibal never succeeded in forcing his enemies to surrender. Obdurate and resilient, Rome recruited new legions to replace those that had been annihilated, and fought on. It was a long, drawn out war that spanned four fronts: mainland Italy, Sicily, Spain and, lastly, Carthage, in what is now Tunisia.

OLD GRUDGES DIE HARD

One might think that the Romans would have had enough of war once victory over Hannibal and Carthage had been secured. Far from it. Less than two years after the decisive Battle of Zama, the Republic opened hostilities with King Philip V of Macedon. This wasn't a conflict that had come from nowhere.

“Philip and Hannibal had come together in secret alliance against Rome”

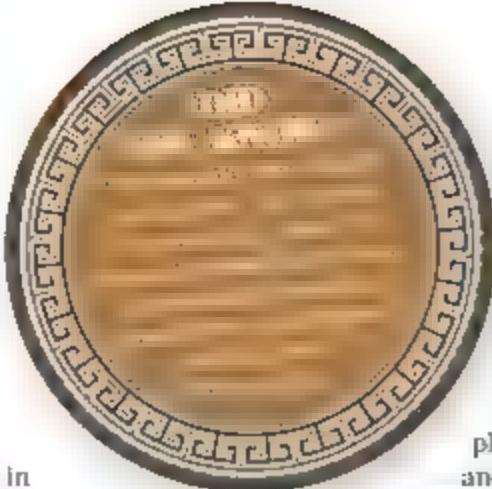
however: the Romans and Philip had history with one another.

In 215 BC, the year after the Battle of Cannae, the chance interception of a ship off the southern coast of Italy had brought to light a most unwelcome revelation. Documents seized by the Roman navy proved that Philip and Hannibal had come together in secret alliance against the Republic. The Senate immediately sent a fleet to the east, its

task to contain the Macedonian King. Events in Illyria soon took on a life of their own, and in 214 BC, war broke out between Rome and Macedon.

The conflict lingered on until 205 BC, a stop-start affair that played out all around the Greek coastline. Macedon fought alone, while the Romans had allies throughout the region. There were sieges, lightning fast raids and withdrawals, victories and defeats on both sides. When peace was finally negotiated, the Republic's war with Hannibal was nearing its final act – it suited the Romans to end the conflict with Macedon. Aetolia, Rome's chief Greek ally, had had enough too. Philip, on the other hand, had reason to be content, having lost none of his territories and gained part of Illyria.

In the five years that followed, Hannibal was defeated by Scipio at Zama, while Philip busied himself campaigning on the coast of Asia Minor, where he had some successes against Rhodes, the Kingdom of Pergamum and others. For



every achievement, however, it seemed Philip suffered a setback. He besieged but failed to take the city of Pergamum, and in a naval battle at Chios he lost a large part of his fleet, as well as thousands of sailors and soldiers. The most humiliating incident was the six months in the winter of 201–200 BC that Philip spent barricaded in a bay in western Turkey by a Pergamene and Rhodian fleet. Finally escaping by night, slipping past the ships of his enemies, he made his way back to Macedon.

Whatever other misjudgements Philip had made, he had been astute enough to avoid conflict with the powerful Seleucid Empire, which controlled most of modern-day Turkey and sprawled eastwards into the Middle East, Afghanistan and India. He also entered into a secret agreement with the Seleucid ruler, Antiochus III, that allowed both powers to attack settlements belonging to Ptolemaic Egypt.

ROME'S REVENGE

Philip's actions in Asia Minor were to have major repercussions. In the autumn of 201 BC, Rhodes and Pergamum both sent embassies to Rome pleading for aid against him. Despite having rebuffed Aetolian emissaries asking for the same help only a few years before, this time the Senate listened – but its first motion for war was rejected by the Centuriate, the people's assembly.

It is no surprise that the very people who had bled and died in vast numbers during the struggle against Hannibal were reluctant to pick up their swords and shields again so soon, but their resistance was short-lived. Politicians have always been prone to ignoring decisions made by plebiscite, and after six months and in all likelihood, after some significant back-room politicking – the Centuriate reversed its decision.

It was late in the summer of 200 BC before an army was dispatched to Illyria. The chosen commander was Publius Sulpicius Galba, an experienced politician and leader who had served in various positions during the war with Hannibal, including that of consul. Setting up base near the city of Apollonia by September, Galba sent a legion up one of the several mountain

valleys that led to Macedon. After a short siege, the town of Antipatrea was taken and sacked. Prudently deciding to end his year's campaign before winter arrived, Galba consolidated his position in Apollonia and waited for the spring.

Philip did the same in Macedonia, but as soon as the weather began to improve in early 199 BC, he marched his army west from his capital of Pella. It was difficult to know which route Galba would use to invade; history doesn't record whether Philip had scouts watching every valley, but it would have made sense to do so.

In the event, Galba chose the Apsus Valley. Philip rushed to defend it, but Rome's legions smashed past his phalanx and into western Macedonia. Although the defeat was incomplete – Philip's army escaped almost entirely – this was a pivotal moment in the war, when the extraordinarily manoeuvrable Roman maniples proved itself superior to the rigidly structured phalanx.

Galba's army marched eastward in search of Philip's host, and a game of cat and mouse ensued through the summer, with each side seeking battle on its own terms. A victory for the Romans at Ottolobus, when Philip almost lost his life recklessly leading his Companion Cavalry against the enemy, was countered by a Macedonian win at Pluimna. Sadly, the locations of both Ottolobus and Pluimna have been lost to history.

The harvest of 199 BC arrived without a conclusive outcome. Galba, far from his base of Apollonia, with his supply lines at risk of being cut by snow or the

"His actions in Asia Minor were to have major repercussions"

Antiochus III, ruler of the Seleucids, was the one man Philip did not want to cross



The heyday of the Macedonian phalanx arrived during the conquests of Alexander the Great, who carved out one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen, stretching from Greece to India

MACEDON AND ITS NEIGHBOURS IN 202BC

Under Philip II and his son Alexander the Great, Macedonia rose to a position of pre-eminence never equalled by any Greek city-state before or after. By the late third century BC, the kingdom had seen better days. That said, although it was much reduced in size, it remained the dominant military power in Greece and continued to exert huge influence over the region. Naturally, this made it unpopular. Macedonia ruled the central region of Thessaly, and through three well-situated fortresses (Chalcis, Demetrias and the Acrocorinth) the so-called 'Fetter of Greece' exerted military control over the area around Athens, as well as over the Peloponnese peninsula. Macedonia also ruled parts of the coastline of Asia Minor, as well as some of the islands in the Aegean Sea.

The rest of Greece remained divided into city-states, small powers ruled by their own citizens. It's important to stress here that there was almost no sense of 'Greekness' at this time. People identified themselves by the place they lived in and were often at odds with those from other towns or city-states. Powers such as Athens and Sparta, which had ruled supreme centuries before, were but shadows of their former selves. Thebes no longer existed, having been crushed by Alexander, and Corinth lay under Macedonian control. Aetolia, in west-central



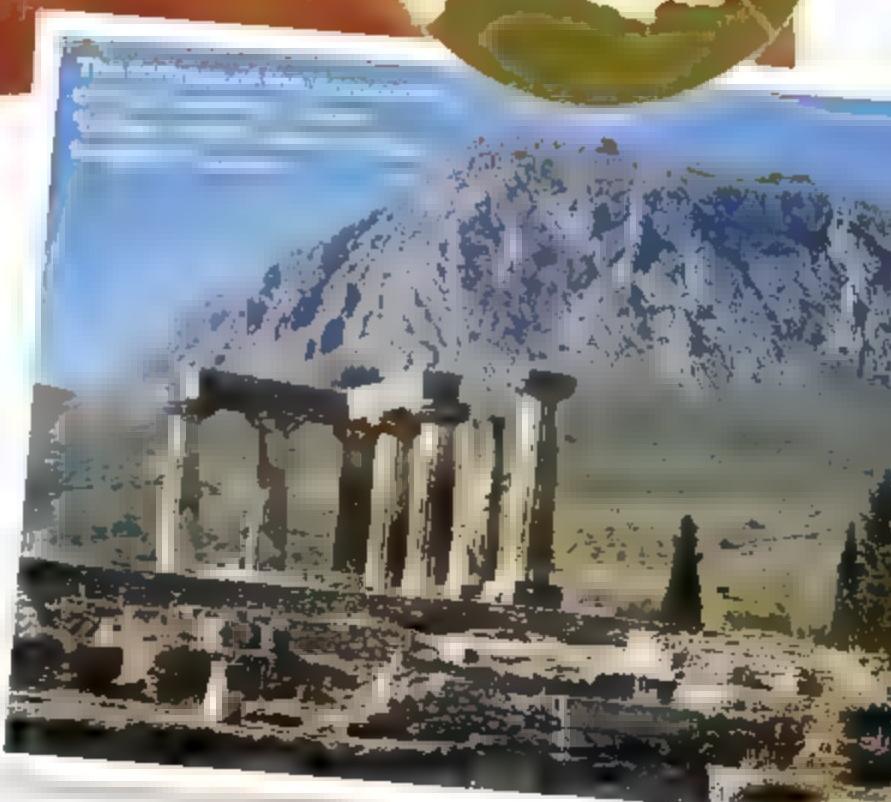
Macedonians, took the sensible option and retreated to the Illyrian coast.

THE NEW COMMANDER

In many ways, the politics of 2,000 years ago were no different to today: the new man always likes to take control. Although it was common in the mid Republic for a general to be left in command of the war he was prosecuting, Galba found himself supplanted by the current consul, Villius, soon after his return to Apollonia. Villius in turn was replaced only a few months later, in early 198 BC, by the brand-new consul, Titus Quinctius Flamininus. Thirty years old – a young age to be in command of a

large army – he was a formidable figure who took the invasion in his stride. A lover of all things Hellenic, he could speak and write Greek, something unusual for Romans of the time.

Flamininus decided to try a different valley to Galba, that of the River Aous. He found his path blocked by Philip's phalanx and an impressive series of defences, leading to a 40-day stand-off during which the Romans must have mounted many unsuccessful attacks. A dramatic meeting between Flamininus and Philip took place during this time, across the Aous. The Roman historian Livy records that Flamininus demanded Philip



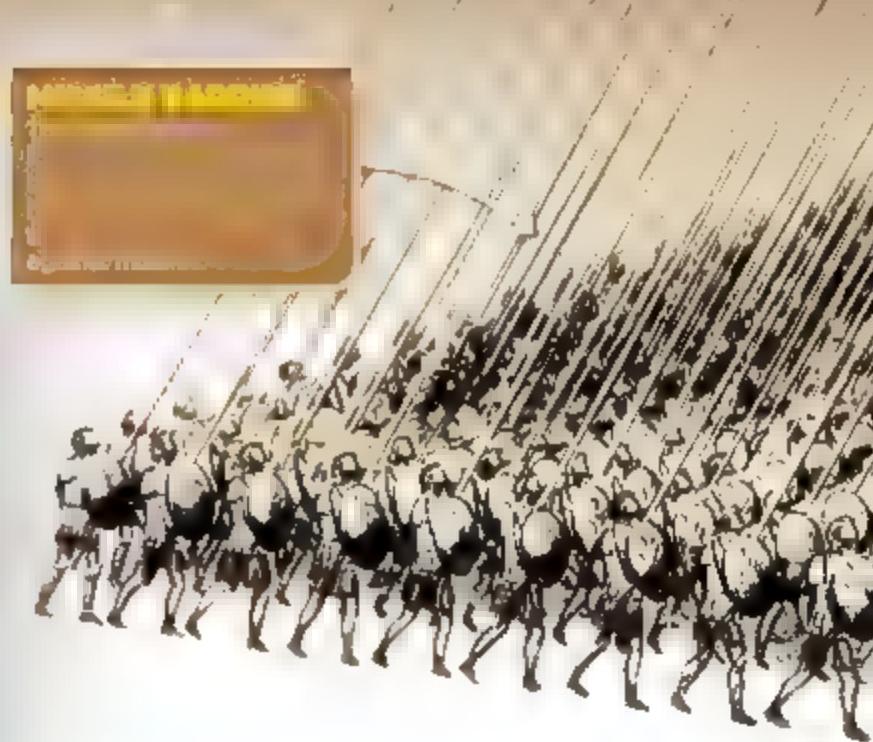
PHALANX VS LEGION

What's the difference between the distinctive formations of the Macedonian and Roman armies?



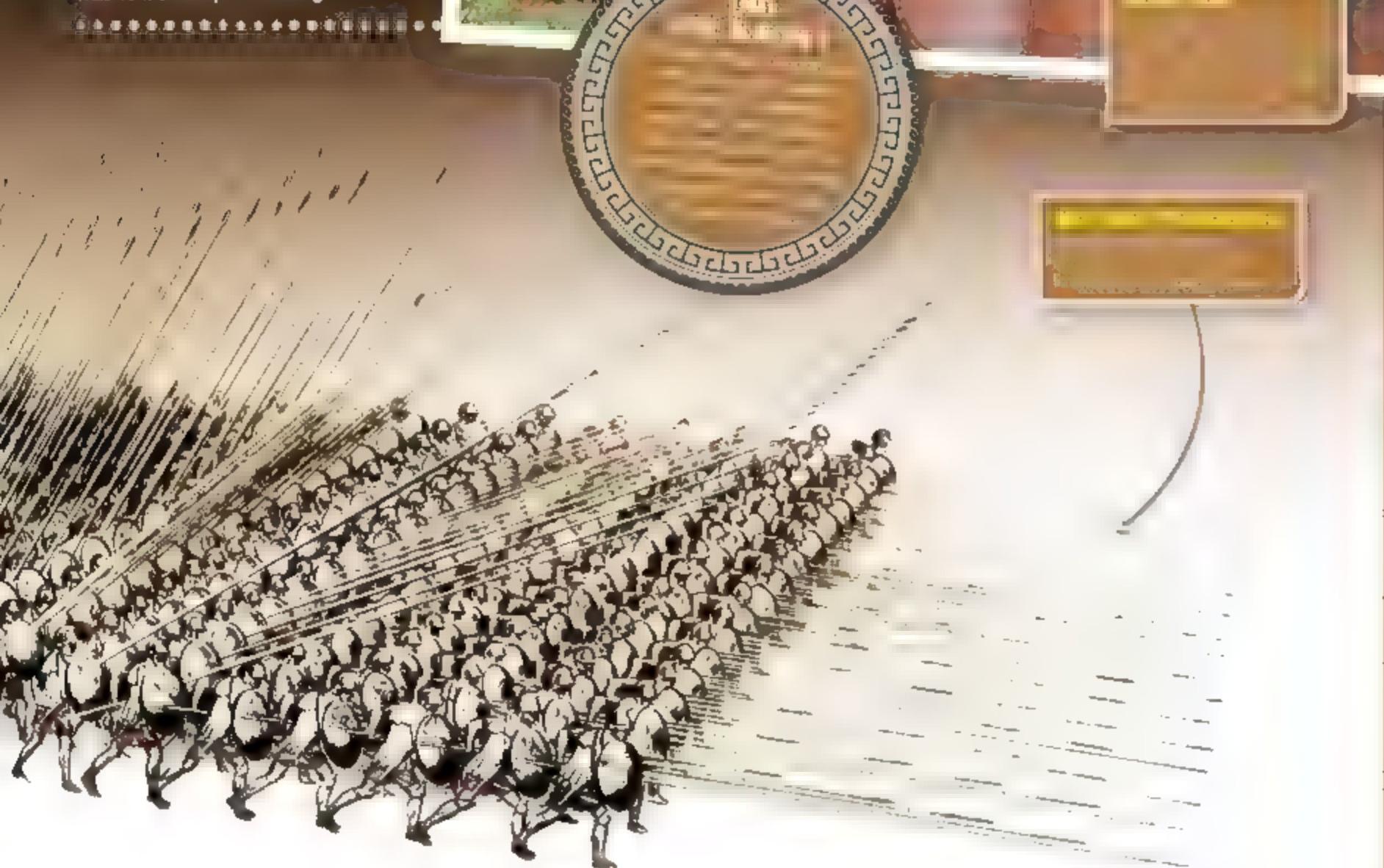
MACEDONIAN PHALANX

The saying "A fox knows many tricks; a hedgehog one good one", attributed to the Greek poet Archilochus, may have referred to the phalanx, the staple formation of Hellenistic armies. This was a massed concentration of spear-wielding soldiers, often eight ranks deep and 500 to 1,500 strong. The Macedonian phalanx tended to be 16 ranks deep, and made up of sub-units of 256 men. The sheer volume of spear tips made any phalanx almost invincible from the front, but weaker on the flanks; it was slow to advance, difficult to manoeuvre.



ROMAN LEGION

On paper, each legion of the mid-Republic comprised 4,500 men, of which 300 were young noblemen serving as cavalry. The 4,200 foot soldiers were split into four classes according to age and wealth: 1,200 velites, or skirmishers, and 3,000 legionaries, subdivided into 1,200 hastati, 1,200 principes and 600 triarii. The basic unit of the legion was the maniple (a double century). It was 160-men strong, a mix of skirmishers and legionaries. The legion was a more fluid fighting formation than the phalanx, which was to be Philip's undoing.



Close order formation



Locked shield formation



TERRIFYING TRIVIA FROM A BITTER FEUD



Stingers were used by many ancient peoples, including the Romans and Macedonians. It was commonplace to carve insults on stinger bullets. Examples that have been found include "Ouch", "Take this", "An unpleasant gift" and much worse.



Mention that Philip's soldiers were terrified of the ease with which he removed limbs.



In the third century BC it was regarded as unseemly for a Roman general to put his nose in the air. It showed aspirations towards Flamininus did so after his victory over Philip, which makes his confidence all the more remarkable.



Flamininus and Philip met several times during the war. On one occasion, on the coast near Thermopylae, Philip refused to come ashore preferring to speak to Flamininus from the deck of his ship.



In this same year it was the duty of all male Roman citizens aged 16-46 to present themselves for military duty every spring.



Greeks and Macedonians had been quarrelling since before the time of Alexander the Great's father, Philip II. The famous Athenian orator Demosthenes decried that he was "but a pestilent knave from Macedonia, whence it was never yet possible to buy a decent slave."



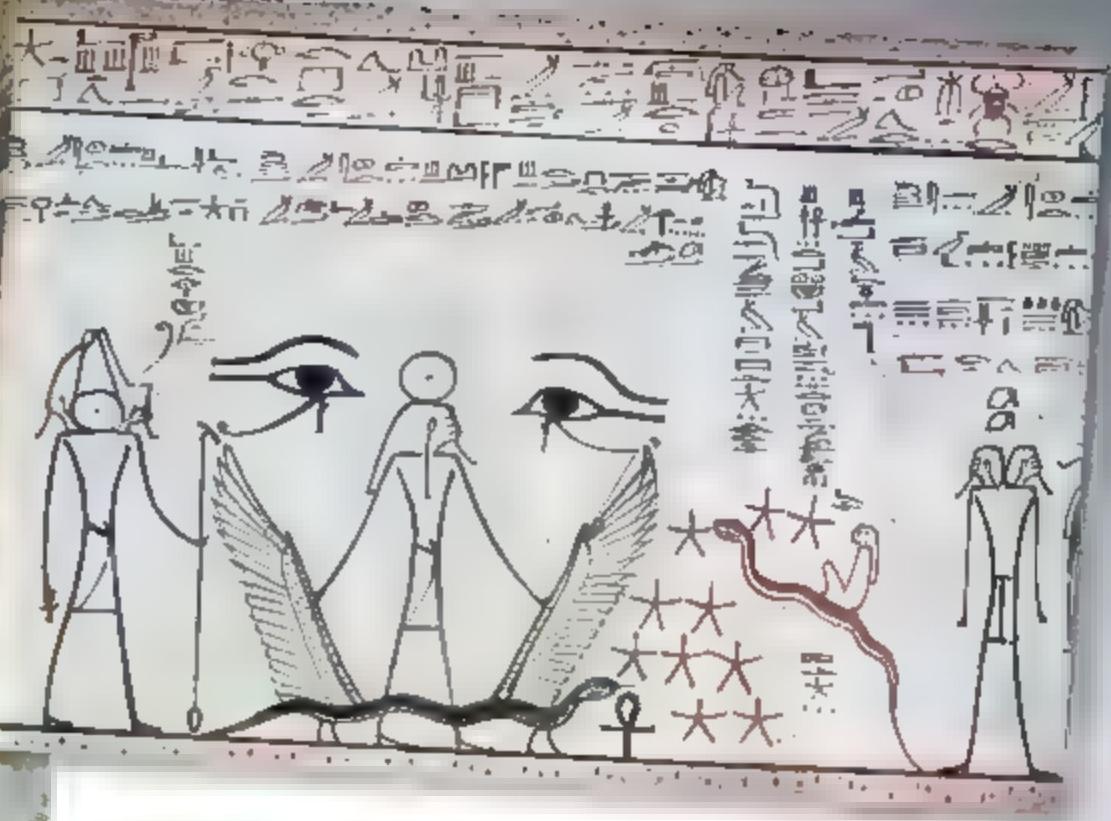
Philip's son Perseus took Macedon into a third war with Rome; his defeat at Pydna in 168 BC cost the kingdom its independence.

"Philip had to torch his own farmland to deny supplies to the enemy"

To remove his garrisons from all Greek towns and pay reparations to those whose lands he had ravaged: Athens, Pergamum and Rhodes. Unpalatable though these demands were - being issued to a Hellenic king on his own territory by a non-Greek invader - Philip conceded. Unsurprisingly, he balked at Flamininus' next demand, that he should surrender the towns of Thessaly to their own populations, reversing a legacy of Macedonian control of more than 150 years.

The impasse resumed, but soon after a local guide was found to lead a Roman force up and around the Macedonian positions. Attacked from in front and behind, Philip's army broke and fled: it was thanks only to the phalanx that a complete slaughter was prevented. Pursued eastward, Philip had to abandon the same Thessaly he had refused to deliver to Flamininus only days before. It was a humiliating moment for the Macedonian King, all the more so as he had to torch his own farmland and towns to deny supplies to the enemy.

Defeat seemed imminent, but redemption was to come from an unexpected quarter. Despite the loss of the strategically important fortress of Comphi, Philip's forces proved victorious at another stronghold, Atraux. When the Roman catapults battered a hole in the wall and the legionaries charged in, they were faced by the phalanx in a tightly confined space. The sources are silent on details, but what



This Egyptian pronouncement from 196 BC declares that Flamininus has 'freed' the Greeks, though time would tell a different story

happened there persuaded Flamininus to retreat from Thessaly.

Fine September weather meant that the year's campaign did not come to an end at the usual time. Flamininus's considerable successes saw the Greek city states, many of which had been playing neutral, move towards the Roman camp – or in the case of Aetolia and Achaea, join it outright. Several towns in Boeotia fell to the legions, and the mighty fortress of the Acrocorinth was besieged by a combined force of Romans, Pergamenes and Achaeans. This attack failed, but it signalled the end of Philip's ability to retain territories outside Macedon. The future looked bleak.

CRISIS OF CONFERENCE

In likely recognition of this, Philip agreed to a conference with Flamininus and his allies in November 198 BC. It also suited the wily Flamininus to negotiate, because in Rome, consular elections were around the corner. If he was to be replaced (as he had done to Villius) then a peace treaty with Philip was the best option; if his command was renewed, on the other hand, Flamininus could fight Macedon to a finish.

Three days of heated negotiations without agreement saw Philip request to send an embassy to Rome; he would abide, he said, by the decision of the Senate. Flamininus agreed, knowing full well that once there, Philip would be asked to surrender the three fortresses that protected Macedon to the south

– the so-called 'Fetters of Greece'. Acrocorinth, Chalcis and Demetrias. And so it proved. Flamininus' command was renewed, and Phillip's outwitted ambassadors could not agree to the Senate's demand to evacuate the fortresses. Both parties retired for the winter.

In spring 197 BC, the war resumed. Rather than in mountain valleys, this year the fighting would take place in Thessaly. By May, both armies were marching towards each other on the coast. Taking account of his allies, Flamininus had about 26,000 men; Phillip's troops were of similar strength, including 16,000 phalangists.

Skirmishes and manoeuvring saw both parties march westward, separated by a range of hills. As is often the case with battles of vital importance, the fighting began by accident when Flamininus's scouts clashed with Philip's advance force in bad weather, atop the hills of Cynoscephalae. Reinforcements were sent by both sides as the skirmish spiralled out of control and, before long, both commanders had deployed their armies.

THE PHALANX FALTERS

Unhappy with the ground and lacking half of his phalanx (which was out scouting), Philip went to battle reluctantly. At first, things went well, with his phalangists driving the Roman left flank down the hillside towards their own camp. Victory might have seemed possible, but things changed fast when Flamininus led his right flank up towards the second half of Philip's phalanx, which had arrived late to the battle. Panicked by the

Romans' elephants, these disorganised phalangists broke and ran.

Misfortune then turned into disaster for Philip when a quick thinking Roman officer broke away from Flamininus' position with several thousand legionaries and attacked the exposed flank and rear of the remaining half of the phalanx. Unable to defend themselves, the phalangists were slain in large numbers; the rest fled the field.

The defeat did not see Philip removed from his throne by Flamininus. Rome was well aware of the threat posed by the wild peoples to the north of Macedon and the Seleucid Empire to its east. Phillip could serve nicely as a buffer, while also paying reparations and sending one of his sons to Rome as a hostage.

Effectively, Cynoscephalae signalled the end of Macedonian and Greek independence. The city states that had allied themselves to the Republic would realise this too late, and just a year later, in 196 BC, the Aetolians lamented how the Romans had unshackled the feet of the Greeks only to put a collar around their necks. ☺

GET HOOKED

READ

Ben Kane's latest historical-fiction novel is *A Clash of Empires* (Orion, 2018). It's set during the Roman invasion of Macedon and is available in hardback now.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Was Macedon the greatest of the Greek city states – or does that title belong to another? Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

THERE'S A RIOT GOING ON

1968 was a traumatic time, one defined by death, despair and demonstrations. **Jon Savage** dissects the key events that changed the world forever

Soviet tanks roll into Czechoslovakia to prevent the liberal reforms taking root there from spreading - one of many instances of authoritarianism clashing with activism in 1968.



The high-resolution colour footage intercuts two marches: one of protesters, bearing slogans like "Bring the GIs home now" and chanting "Hell no, we won't go"; the other of serried Chicago police ranks. Blank uniforms against a rag-tag army. They are bound to collide, and they meet on South Michigan Avenue, just to the west of Grant Park, where the police have been attempting to clear a demonstration by extreme force. The National Guard appears, followed by a Jeep. As national TV cameras rush past, the crowd chants, "The whole world is watching."

It's a bright summer day and the United States is igniting. Film director Haskell Wexler is shooting a feature - to be released the following year as *Medium Cool* - as a parable about the nature of mass media and its voyeurism. As an experienced cameraman, his nose for a story has brought him into the heart of the madness of this traumatic year. Inside the Democratic National Convention at Chicago's International Amphitheatre, the mood is hot and raucous; on the streets, about a mile away, tensions are boiling over into random, vicious state violence. A police riot, no less.

Wexler captured both locations in his invaluable record of this key event in 20th century American history. In what was already a dread year in the US, North Vietnam's Tet Offensive of January 1968 was a serious reversal

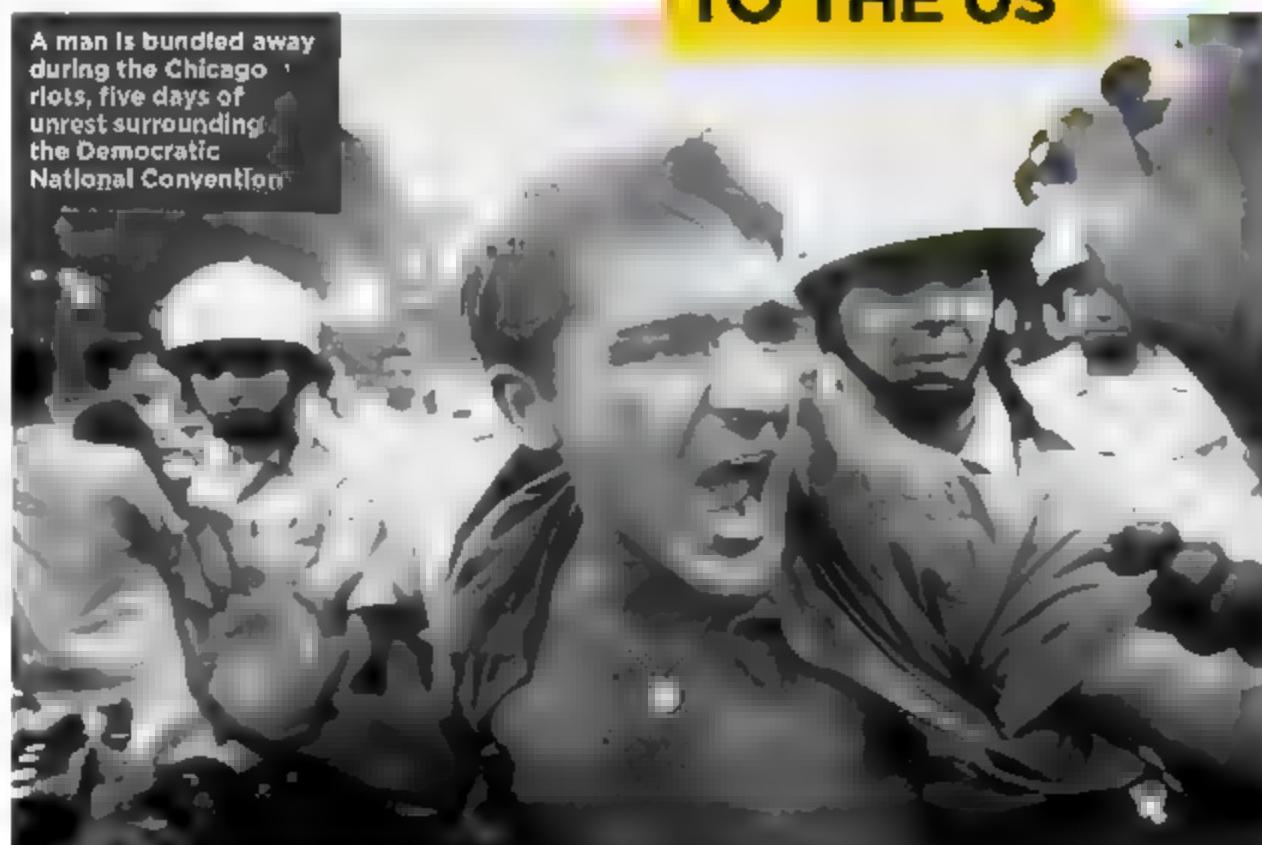
A man is bundled away during the Chicago riots, five days of unrest surrounding the Democratic National Convention.



A Chicago protester confronts the National Guard with an ode to police brutality during the Grant Park rally

of Washington's military self-image. The assassinations of Martin Luther King in April and Robert Kennedy in June tipped the nation into a spasm of violence. The brutal, ruthless suppression of student dissent in Chicago during that late August reported and televised, like these other

"THESE DEEP DIVISIONS WERE NOT CONFINED TO THE US"



events, to a national audience - showed a country at war with its youth.

WORLD OF HURT

These deep divisions were not confined to the US. As one of the youths caught by Wexler's camera on South Michigan Avenue shouts, "Don't forget Budapest!" It was the year when youthful activism prompted demonstrations and riots across the Western world. There was the Grosvenor Square riot in London in March; the Prague Spring, in which young Czechoslovakians attempted to overthrow Soviet rule; the évenements in Paris during May that nearly brought down the government; the tragic



US marines retreat with a fallen comrade during the Tet Offensive, a series of surprise attacks instigated by North Vietnam

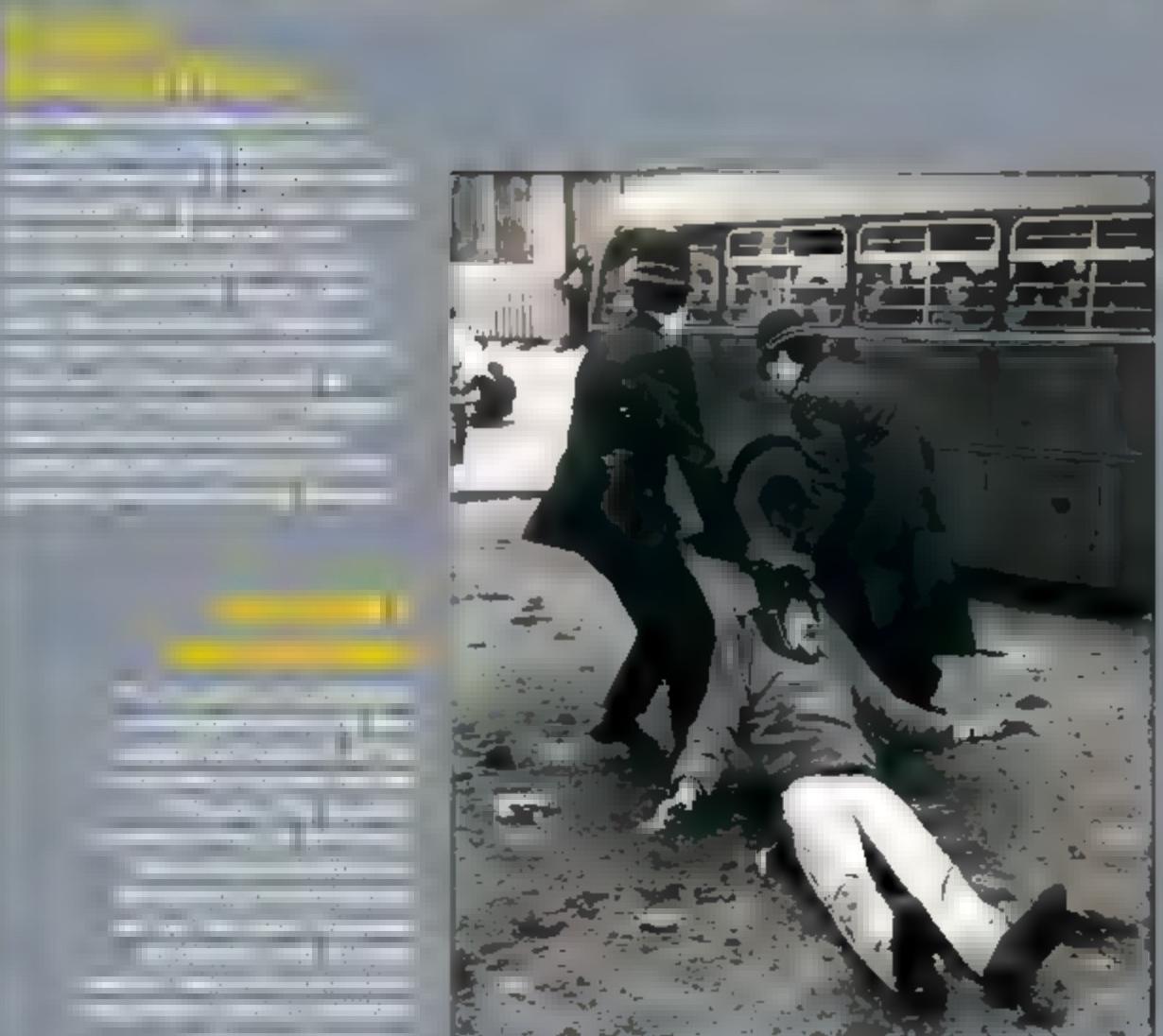
MOMENTS OF REFLECTION

flashpoint in Mexico City's Tlatelolco district in which students and civilians were gunned down by police and the military.

Combined, these events document an extraordinary, nearly simultaneous uprising that year. There were many factors involved. The continuing Vietnam War had given young activists a focus for their agitation, and as the war deepened and worsened without any end in sight, their anger became more extreme. The success of the brutal Vietcong insurgency of January 1968 marked a new low in US public approval of the war, with President Lyndon B Johnson's ratings plunging to 35 per cent.

Beyond that, there was a general sense that the artistic and consumerist freedoms of 1960s youth had to mean something more: that the world could be made anew. In this sense, the young of the West were extrapolating from the purchasing and cultural power of the post-war baby boom as they passed through their later adolescence. By 1967 and 1968, a fast-moving, sophisticated and content-laden popular culture reflected and shaped their concerns at the same time as it disseminated avant-garde and subversive ideas into the mass marketplace.

Radicalism was confined to a small, but highly vocal and influential section of the young - the counterculture - and the wind was in their sails. Their upsurge coincided with a major push back: in the US, the Civil Rights Movement was stalling amidst infighting between radical groups, such as the Black Panthers and the Black Power >



Movement, and the non-violent aims of the figurehead of civil rights, Martin Luther King. Although seen by some as an establishment figure, King had strongly criticised the Vietnam War in an April 1967 speech.

There was also a sense among the authorities that these youth freedoms had gone too far. In 1966, Ronald Reagan was elected Governor of California, in what Time magazine called "the Republican resurgence". His ticket included promises to crack down on drugs and youth protest, in particular on the activists at the University of California, Berkeley. Authorities in the UK and the US began to target the more obvious proponents of the soft drug culture, most notably The Rolling Stones, whose court case became a cause célèbre in the summer of 1967.

ON THE MARCH

The first major anti-Vietnam action in 1968 was the Jeannette Rankin Brigade protest in mid January, when 5,000 women marched in Washington to call for soldiers to be withdrawn. On 16 March, Robert Kennedy announced that he was

entering the race for the US Presidency on an anti-war ticket. The next day, a 10,000-strong anti-war rally in London's Grosvenor Square resulted in a major riot, with around 90 people injured and more than 200 arrested. The Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger was present, and turned the event into a powerful song - *Street Fighting Man*.

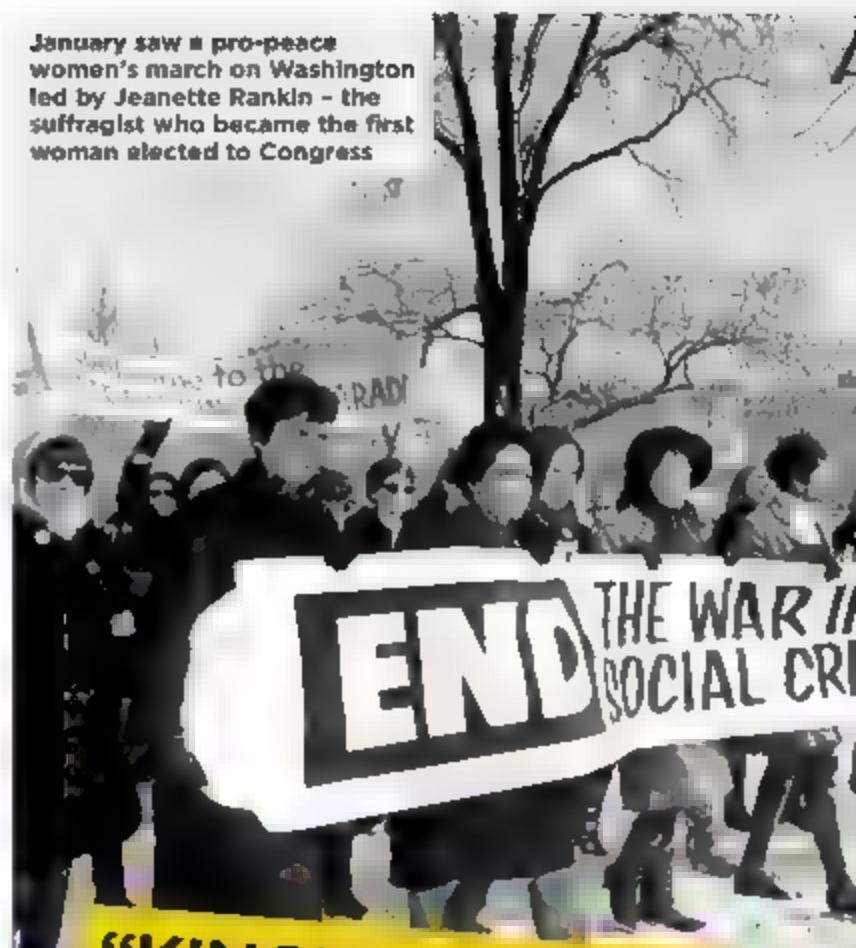
On 4 April, Martin Luther King was assassinated by a lone gunman in Memphis. Within days, there were riots in cities across the US - including Washington, Baltimore and Chicago. His violent death marked the end of the civil rights dream, and gave credence to the more aggressive, autonomous programmes of the Black Panthers and the Black Power Movement. It also indicated a country beginning to spiral out of control. This sense that the US was being consumed by violence would escalate during the following months.

In France, the dissatisfaction of a newly expanded student cohort reached its apex in May. The disturbances had begun small, with the occupation of a Paris Nanterre University building by around 150 students in late March.



BRUNO BARBÈRE/MAGNUM PHOTOS/GETTY IMAGES

January saw a pro-peace women's march on Washington led by Jeanette Rankin - the suffragist who became the first woman elected to Congress



"KING'S VIOLENT DEATH MARKED THE END OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS DREAM"

Demonstrations in Paris continued into June, even after President Charles de Gaulle neutered the revolution by promising an election



When they took their complaints to the Sorbonne in the heart of Paris on 1 May, the authorities promptly shut the university down. Things escalated quickly, from a 6,000-strong protest on 6 May to a major and violent confrontation, the aftermath of which was shown on national television, four days later.

It remained a student matter until 13 May, when France's major unions called for a one-day shutdown. The next day, workers began occupying factories across the country; by the 23rd, ten million workers were on strike. While the De Gaulle government retreated and considered its options late in that month, the événements reached their peak, with a huge march through Paris led by the unions, attracting an estimated 400,000-500,000 protestors.

Événements - meaning events - was the right word for these disturbances, as there was an element of a happening within their origins and in the graffiti that covered the French capital during that month. Phrases included "Sous les pavés, la plage" (Beneath the paving stones, the beach), "Ne travaillez jamais" (Never work) and "Soyez réalistes, demandez l'impossible" (Be realistic, ask for the impossible).

Detectable in this absurdist poetry was the hand of an organisation called Situationist International, which had



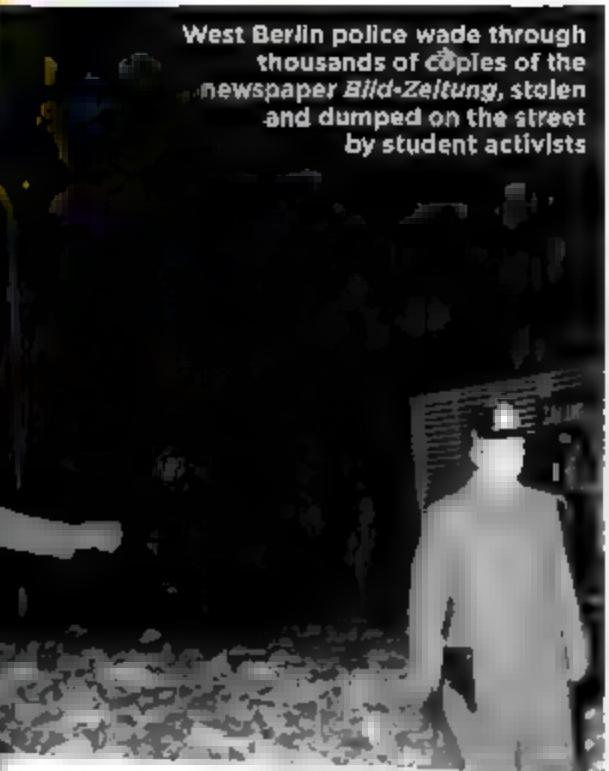
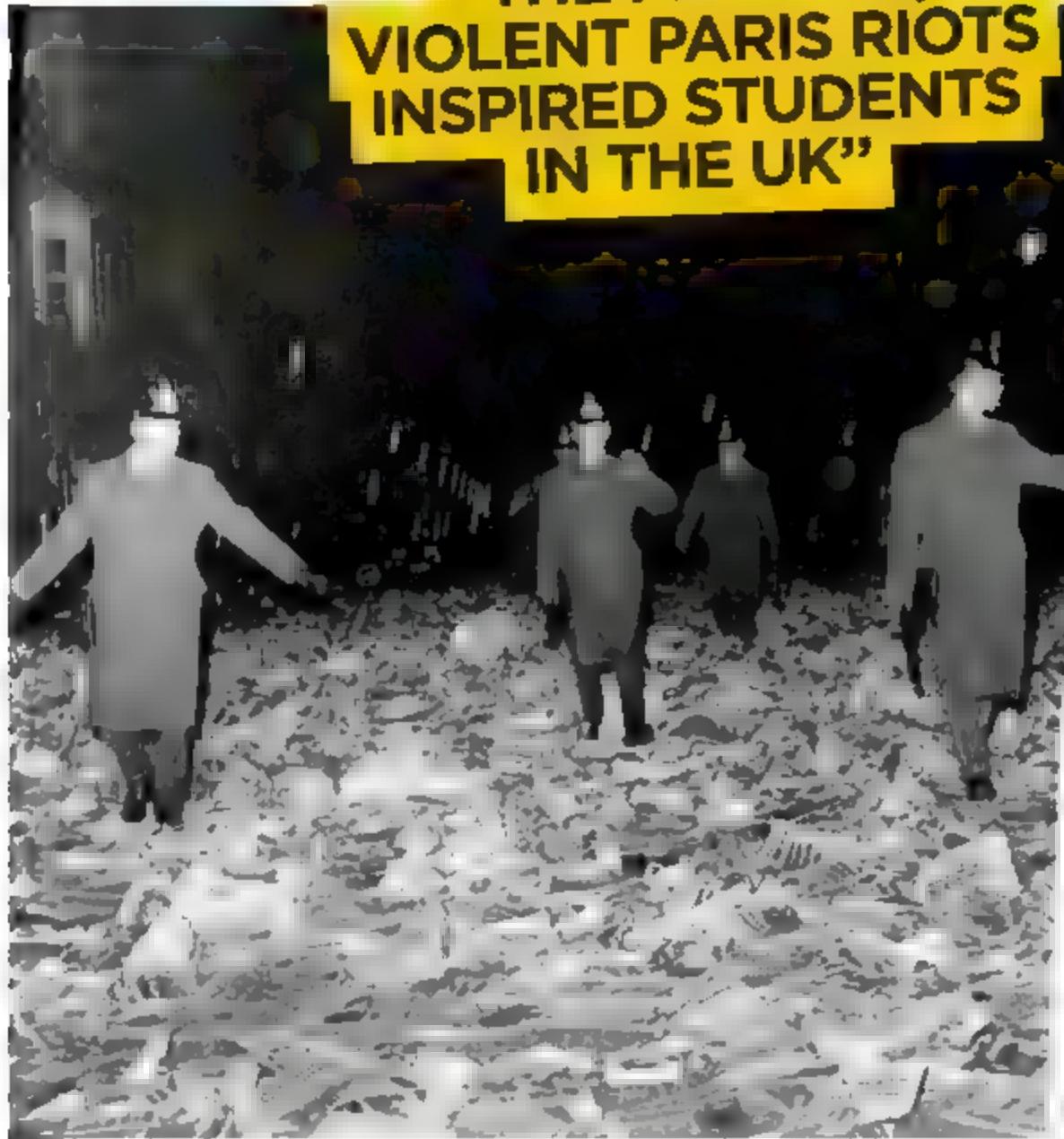
On 4 April, in the early evening, a policeman on a balcony at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, shoots civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in the back as he walks away from the balcony. He is pronounced dead at the scene. After unsuccessful emergency surgery, he is pronounced dead little more than an hour later.

Amidst the tear gas, a policeman shelters himself from a protester's projectile. It's 13 May, and the battle lines have been drawn in central Paris. What starts out as a localised student protest quickly mushrooms into a movement that shakes France to its very core.

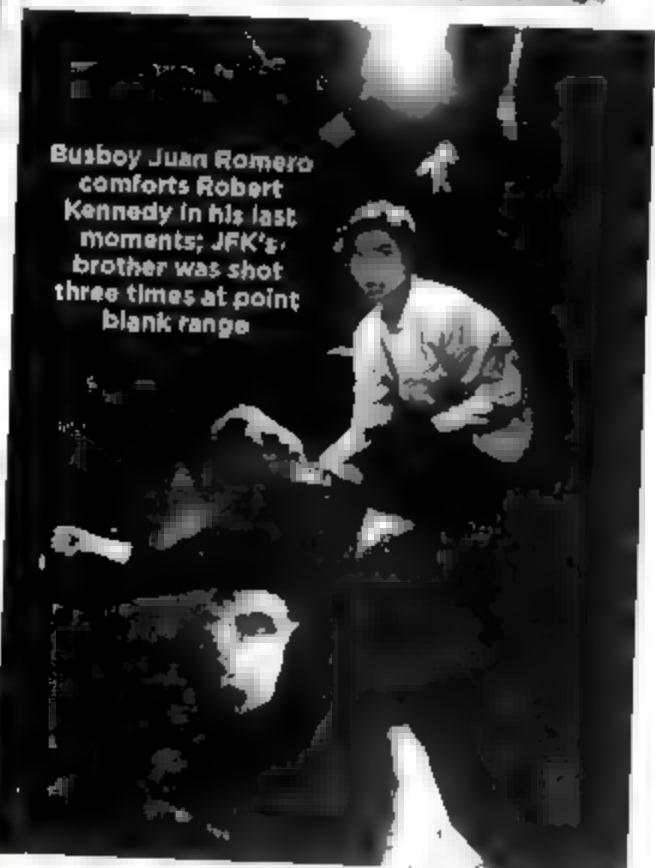


"THE PLAYFUL, VIOLENT PARIS RIOTS INSPIRED STUDENTS IN THE UK"

West Berlin police wade through thousands of copies of the newspaper *Bild-Zeitung*, stolen and dumped on the street by student activists



Busboy Juan Romero comforts Robert Kennedy in his last moments; JFK's brother was shot three times at point blank range



nurtured student unrest in Strasbourg and Nanterre through pamphlets with inflammatory titles, such as *On The Poverty of Student Life*.

Playful, violent and successful, the Paris riots inspired students in the UK, leading to sit-ins at art schools in Hornsey, Brighton and Guildford, and the formation of the Revolutionary Socialist Student Federation at the London School of Economics. In West Germany, students protested against the tabloid press, in particular the *Bild-Zeitung* newspaper, following the attempted assassination of student leader Rudi Dutschke – an act that

MOMENTS OF REFLECTION

many regarded the paper to be partially culpable for. Around 400 students were injured and two killed in a series of stand-offs with the police.

SLIPPING THE LEASH

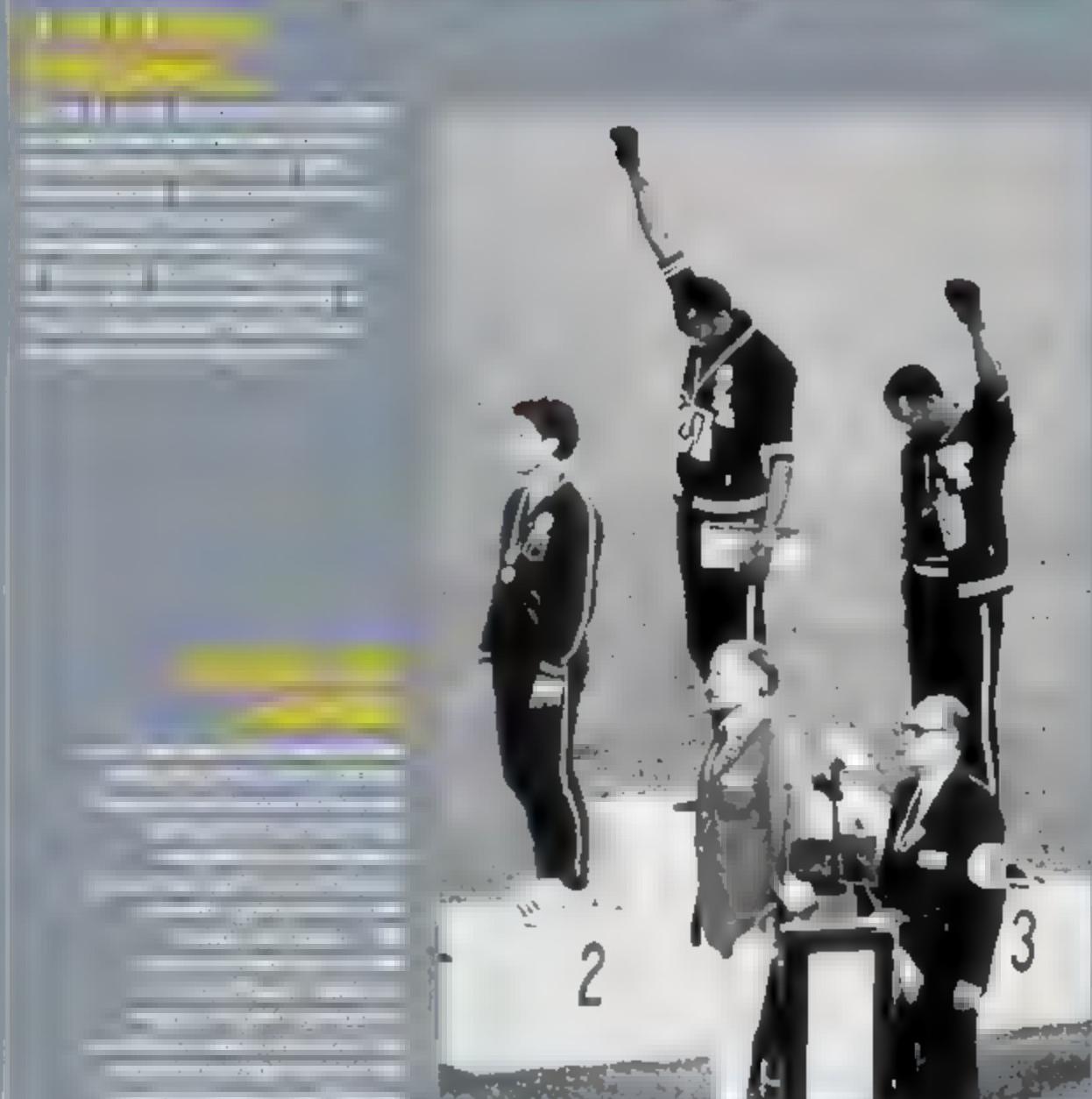
During those months, students and writers in Czechoslovakia fostered what was later called the Prague Spring. What they were protesting about was not the Vietnam War, but the Russian domination of their country.

They centred their protests on the figure of President Antonín Novotný. A series of student demonstrations followed in the autumn of 1967, leading to Alexander Dubček replacing Novotný as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in January 1968. Dubček promptly started making reforms, most notably the abolition of state censorship in June 1968.

In April, he launched the Action Programme, a plan to bring the country into line with European democracies. Critiques of the Soviet regime were openly discussed in the country's media by workers, intellectuals and students. Literature became part of this move towards freedom, epitomised by the popularity of the uncensored, former hardline communist weekly, *Literární listy*. Even more than in Paris, the possibility of freedom swept the country.

While Czechoslovakia seemed to have liberty within its grasp, the US was rocked by another assassination, this time of presidential candidate Robert F Kennedy in Los Angeles on 5 June. Kennedy had made strong overtures towards black Americans and the youth, as well as pitching himself on that anti-war ticket. Three days previously, Andy Warhol had been shot in New York. As the news came through of Kennedy's shooting, the US's most famous artist was in hospital hovering between life and death. The violence seemed to be never ending.

On 20 August, the unthinkable happened as Soviet tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia. Infuriated by the Dubček regime, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev sent in 200,000 troops and instigated a violent coup, which resulted in weeks of skirmishes between the Russian occupiers and Czechoslovakians who had tasted freedom. Full 'normalisation' – which included state censorship and the resumption of Soviet control – was returned by March the following year. By then, at least 72 Czechoslovakians had died and up to 300,000 others had fled the country.



MOMENTS OF REFLECTION

One week later, the Democratic National Convention opened in Chicago. Warned of probable youth demonstrations - most notably the Festival of Life, promoted by the Youth International Party (aka the Yippies), a radical organisation formed by Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin - Mayor Richard Daley announced an 11pm curfew. Over the next few days, counterculture youth groups attempted to hold anti-Vietnam protests, which escalated into violence in the face of heavy-handed policing.

OLYMPIC OUTCRY

The cycle of protest and repression extended to Mexico. During August, students held a series of protests against the Partido Revolucionario Institucional regime in Mexico, complaining about government interference in universities and the inordinate amount of money estimated at \$150 million - being spent on the upcoming Olympic Games. As the protests grew bigger and bigger, the students' demands escalated to include the repeal of draconian laws concerning public meetings and freedom for political prisoners.

They also forged links with workers and trade unions, suppressed under the regime. This breaking down of barriers was similar to that which had occurred in Paris and Prague, but was brutally suppressed in early October. Around



These Mexican students were made to strip when they were accosted on the day of Tlatelolco massacre

10,000 people, mostly young, had congregated in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in the Tlatelolco neighbourhood of Mexico City. As they chanted "We don't want Olympics, we want revolution", they were fired upon by the police and the army. An estimated 200-300 people were killed, and thousands arrested; the details are still contested today.

As a year, 1968 remains a totem: a warning for the conservatives - if not reactionaries - who found the 1960s alarming and disturbing, and an inspiration for those who continue to hold out for a positive transformation of society. Its spirit is best located in a few songs - the various versions of Revolution by The Beatles, for instance - and in the allusive, poetic slogans from Paris in May that year. As the graffiti ran, "Prenez vos desirs pour la réalité" - take your desires for reality. ☺

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Has there been a worse year in the post-war era than uncertain and tumultuous 1968?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



LION FICTION



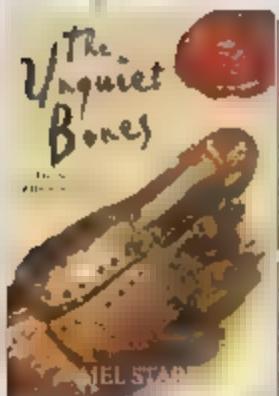
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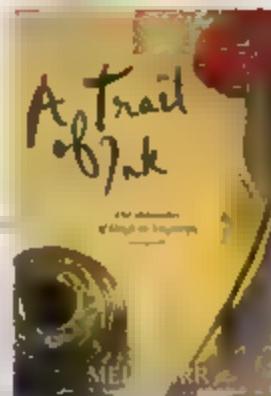
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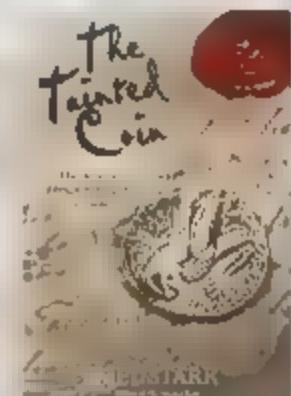
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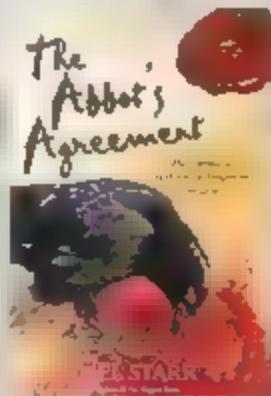
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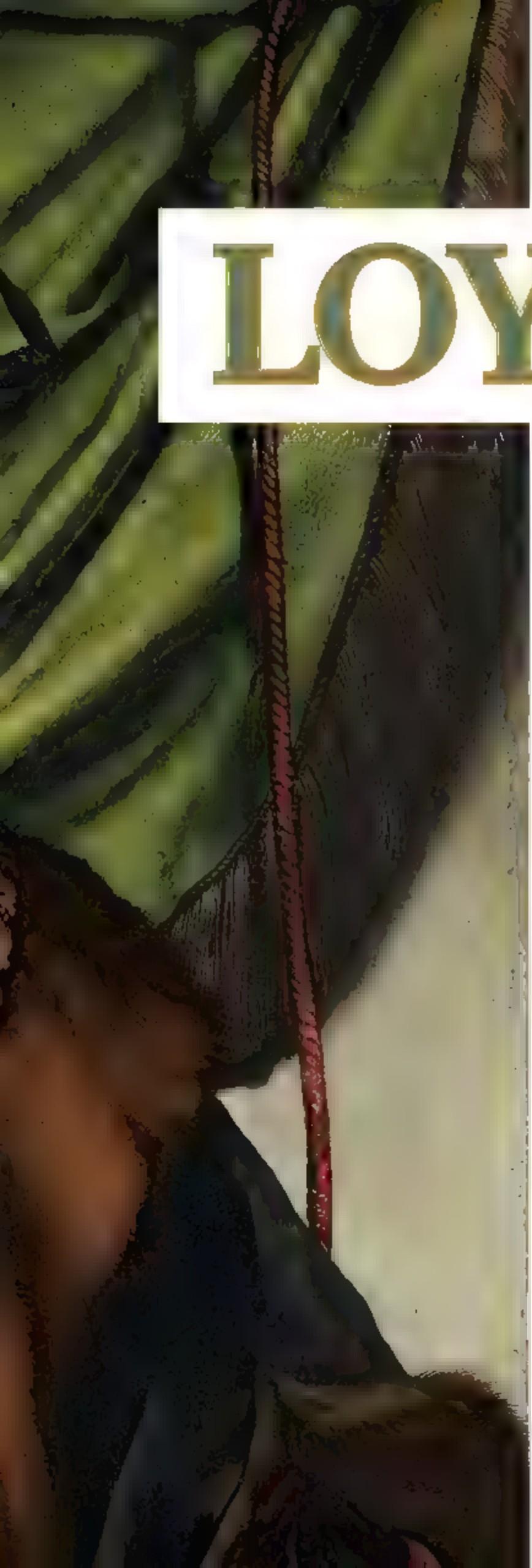
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SIR THOMAS MORE



Thomas More was canonised 400 years after his death. He is a patron saint of lawyers, politicians, adopted children and difficult marriages



SPLIT LOYALTIES

Thomas More's duties to God and Crown were set against each other when Henry VIII decided to break away from the Catholic Church.

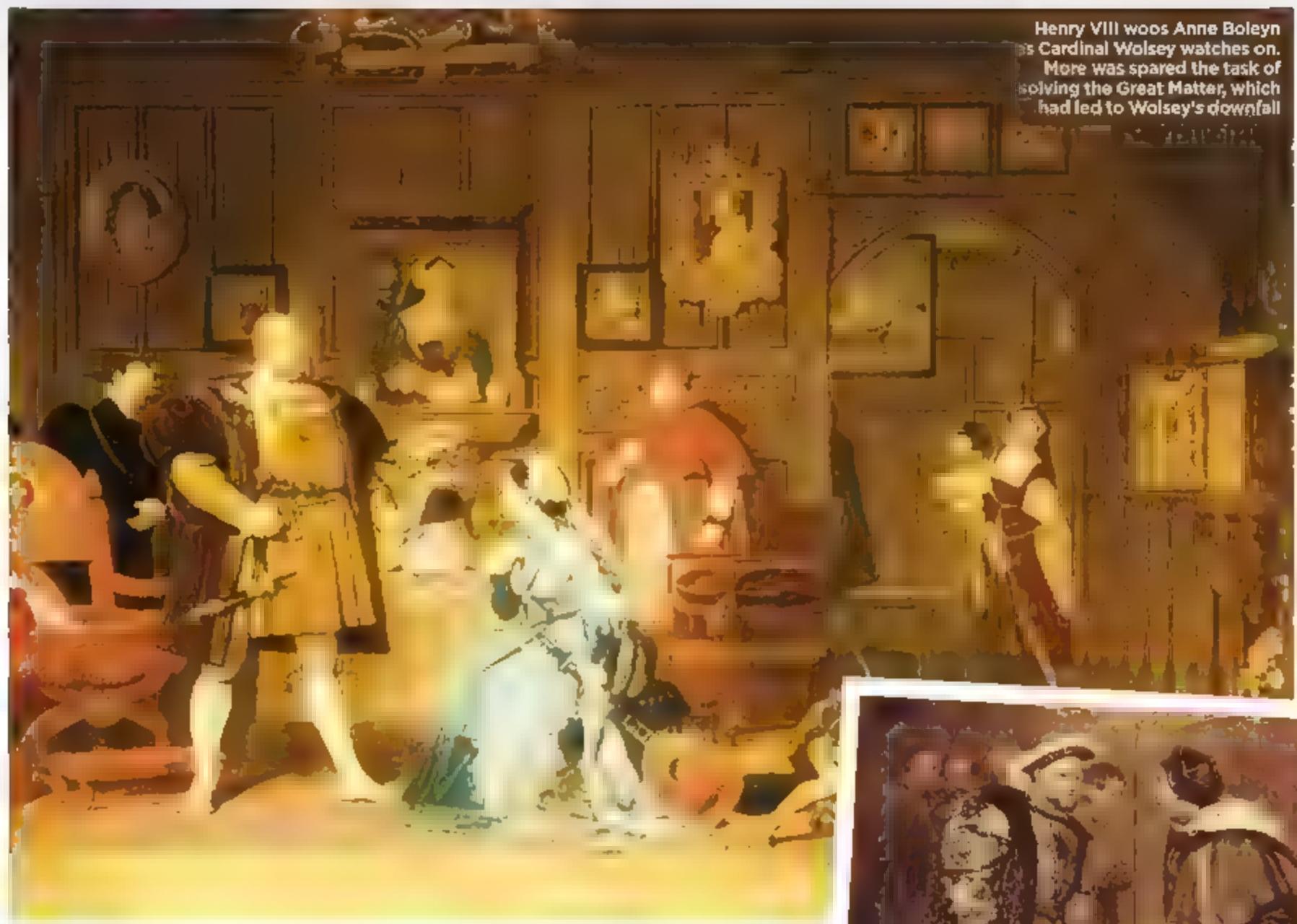
Whatever the Lord Chancellor did next, says Joanne Paul, it could only end badly

On the cold Sunday morning of 17 February 1516, scholar and lawyer Thomas More sat down in his London home to pen a letter to his friend Erasmus. Five miles down the Thames, at Greenwich, Queen Catherine of Aragon was in labour. More, along with the whole country, would soon be devoting prayers to the safe delivery of a son to secure the Tudor dynasty. But in the few minutes he had dedicated to himself and his work, he had other matters on his mind.

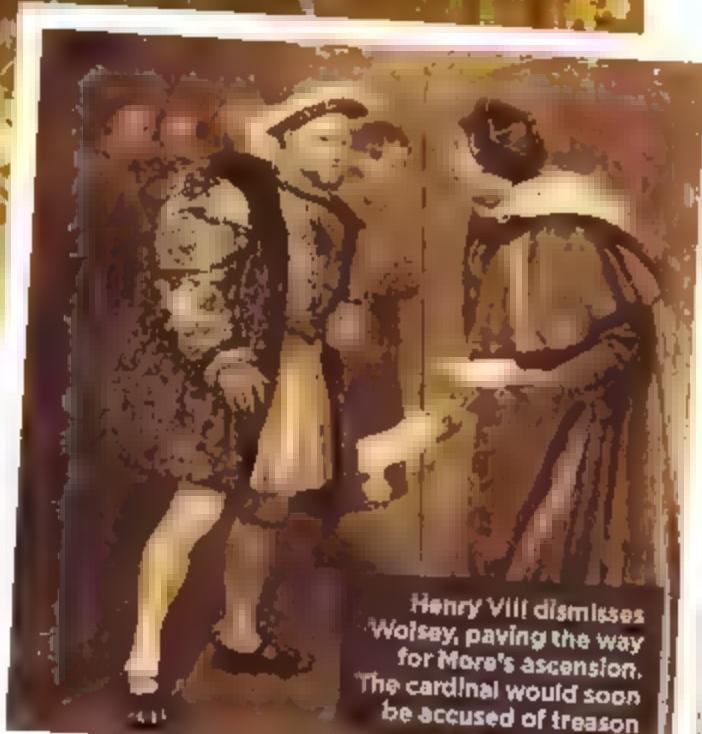
He had recently returned from a diplomatic mission on behalf of Henry VIII. The mission, More told Erasmus, had been long, expensive and professionally futile, although it had been personally productive. While away, he had found the time to begin work on the book that would become his masterpiece, *Utopia*. He had penned the pages about the ideal Island but, upon returning to life in England, had found it difficult to finish his work. There was also another distraction: he had been offered a pension from the King.

Not for the first or last time in his life, More was torn between competing loyalties. He spilled his angst onto the page before him. If he took the offered money, he would lose the respect of the people of London, who would see him, one of the city's two undersheriffs, as a traitor. He did not want to end up in the even more difficult position of having to arbitrate between his city and his liege. For that reason, he wrote, he did not think he would accept Henry's offer. He would remain — he was: a dedicated citizen, a family man and a scholar.

Within two years, More was a fully paid member of the King's Council, working alongside Henry VIII himself. The cause of his change of heart is difficult to determine. It might have been ambition, or perhaps a sense of betrayal when London citizens violently turned against his authority during the xenophobic May Day riot of 1517. Either way, when he accepted the position, More knew the sort of murky and dangerous world he was entering. In such a court, he would find his priorities tested and tried, over and over again. It was these moments, when More had to choose, that define him



Henry VIII woos Anne Boleyn as Cardinal Wolsey watches on. More was spared the task of solving the Great Matter, which had led to Wolsey's downfall.



Henry VIII dismisses Wolsey, paving the way for More's ascension. The cardinal would soon be accused of treason.

and his legacy, and reveal to us his where his heart truly lay.

One such moment came in autumn 1527 at Hampton Court, the residence of the then Lord Chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey. More had just returned, once again, from a diplomatic mission, accompanying Wolsey to France. Supposedly, the mission was to strengthen ties in the hopes of freeing the Pope from Spanish control. Secretly, however, Wolsey had a different task: seeking guidance on Henry's 'Great Matter'.

Catherine of Aragon delivered a healthy child in February 1516, but it was a daughter, Mary. No living sons had followed, and now that Catherine was past the age of 40, none were likely to. In the meantime, Henry - a tall, attractive man in his 30s - had fallen for a younger woman, Anne Boleyn, who had promised him heirs. Normally, casting off an unwanted and infertile queen would not be a problem: a few words from the Pope and the matter would be solved. Henry had married his brother's widow, so it would be easy enough for the Church to use this as a reason to set Henry

free. But the Pope was under the control of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, who was Catherine of Aragon's nephew, and so was not inclined to grant Henry his divorce. The King found himself in a difficult position. He wanted to be the patriarch of a large family, as was More.

HEIRS AND GRACES

By 1527, More was approaching 50 and a grandfather. In the same year, Renaissance artist Hans Holbein produced

"Henry wished to be the patriarch of a large family, as was More"

a brilliant portrait of More's large family, including his wife, four children and various wards. More had repeatedly demonstrated

his love and affection for them, even educating his daughters alongside his son, so that they too had reputations as learned scholars across Europe.

More had a duty to protect and care for this growing family. As far as he was concerned, he also had a duty to speak truth to those in power. If he had any objections to the King's attempts to obtain a divorce, no matter what happened to More or his family, he ought to tell him. And so one day, as he walked with Henry in the gallery of Hampton Court, More communicated his disapproval to the King.

He risked his life in doing so. Henry, however, did not react with anger. Instead, when Wolsey failed to attain the divorce Henry wanted, More was given Wolsey's position of Lord Chancellor, but without the expectation that he seek out the means to resolve the Great Matter. That charge was primarily given to two new men of the court: Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell. More was predominantly tasked with continuing the fight against Lutheran heresy in England, overseeing the first burnings of prosecuted heretics in the capital.

More was unequivocal in his belief that unrepentant heretics - those who turned against the long-established teachings of the Catholic Church, and thus against the laws of the kingdom as well - needed to be punished in this way. Despite rumours to the contrary, there is no evidence that More himself tortured the accused, but he boldly proclaimed his willingness to punish any who contravened the laws of his country and Church. In this there was no conflict. More's loyalties were perfectly aligned, as long as the King served the Pope, and the Pope served God.

A COUP AGAINST GOD

It cannot have come as anything but the ultimate betrayal when, in early 1532, Henry made his desire to usurp the Pope's position of Head of the Church in England absolutely clear. While More had been hunting down heretical texts in the homes of the London

citizens he had once defended, Henry had been swayed by many of the arguments contained in their pages. The King was not a Lutheran, but he was becoming increasingly convinced that the Pope had no right to govern English souls, including his own.

The day after the clergy submitted to Henry's authority, More met the King for the final time. Bowing before him, he offered up the Royal Seal, the sign of his office, and formally resigned his position.

More returned home, but did not let his pen rest. He continued to write against Lutheran heresies, and his words inevitably critiqued the King's policy as well. On 1 June 1533, Henry's new pregnant wife, Anne Boleyn, was crowned in a lavish ceremony at Westminster Abbey. More did not attend.

It was not long after that they came for him. First he was accused of taking bribes, then of giving counsel to a nun who claimed that Henry had harmed his soul by divorcing Catherine, but in both cases the charges came to nothing. He was accosted for what would be the final time on 12 April 1534.

According to a later biography, More was walking from the old St Paul's Cathedral after Mass, when he was approached by a messenger. He had been summoned to swear to the Act of Succession, which recognised Anne and her children as heirs to the throne, and enthroned Henry as head of the Church of England. More was dragged before a panel of commissioners,

including both Cromwell and Cranmer, and for days they tried and failed to persuade him to sign. On 17 April, he was taken to the Tower of London.

Deep in the Tower, More reflected on his fate, and on the nature of suffering. Cromwell and his commissioners reminded him that his duty was to his King and that countless others had sworn. His family, too, pleaded with him, trying to convince him that God would not mind what he promised, as long as he believed the right thing in his heart and soul. Thundering around him was the demand that he sign; all it would take would be a few strokes of his prolific pen and he would go free.

More refused. He remained in regular correspondence with his family, especially his daughter Margaret, staying silent even to her about his deepest feelings. When she visited him, he reassured her that without their love,

6
Heretics burned while More was chancellor. At least 50 others met the same fate in the 15 years between his death and that of Henry VIII.



More bids adieu to one of his daughters as he is taken to the Tower

MYTHS ABOUT MORE

Falsehoods held as fact

HE WAS FROM A PRIVILEGED RURAL BACKGROUND

More was born in Cheapside, London, to a middling lawyer. Because of his father's connections and his own intelligence, he did spend his youth serving the Lord Chancellor at Lambeth Palace, but his roots were more humble.

HE TORTURED PROTESTANTS IN HIS OWN GARDEN

There is no evidence for this and it would have been extremely unusual for the time. This myth is contemporary to More, who addresses it in one of his books. He denied that he had ever done such a thing, though he did reassert his commitment to punishing anyone who posed a danger to the Church or the country.



HE OPPOSED THE BIBLE'S TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

More did object to the translation produced by William Tyndale, because it had Lutheran undertones but he was in favour of an English Bible - as long as it was approved by the Catholic Church.



HE DIED IN DEFENCE OF THE POPE

More thought that a whip like Martin Luther was needed to correct the corruptions of the papacy, and did not believe that the Pope was supreme, infallible. Instead, it was the Vatican General Council - representing the Church as a whole - that he saw as rightfully the head of the Church.

>



Lockey's copy of Holbein's original. To the lower right you can see More's favourite monkey, wearing a collar; he maintained a small zoo at his home.

FAMILY MAN

More's surviving letters tell us how important his family was to him, and he was especially keen to ensure his children were well educated and looked after. This family portrait, painted by Rowland Lockey c1593, is a copy of an earlier Hans Holbein portrait from the 1520s that was lost in the 18th century.

1. MARGARET GIGGS

Margaret's mother had been the wet nurse to Thomas and Jane More's eldest daughter, who was also called Margaret (but known as Meg). When her mother died the Mores adopted Margaret, and she and Meg grew up as sisters and became best friends.

2. ELIZABETH MORE

The Mores' second daughter. She married William Dauce who held positions in the Exchequer and Parliament. They had seven children.

3. SIR JOHN MORE

Thomas More's father. A London lawyer and judge, it was his footsteps in which Thomas would follow. The son of a baker,

Sir John's rise to prominence was very much achieved for merit.

4. ANNE CRESACRE

Anne was only an infant when she was brought into the Mores' household. At the time of this portrait, she was the flaneuse (Thomas's son John, and man) him around the age of 17.

5. SIR THOMAS MORE

More's father. His many professional titles were a dutiful, diligent family man. In this, he was someone that Henry VIII aspired to be.

6. JOHN MORE

His only son, John was his father, though he was also the only one of his children who seemed to follow in his father's footsteps.

outshone by his sisters. He had eight children with Anne Cresacre.

7. HENRY PATTERSON

Named on the portrait as 'Henricus Pattison', Patterson was the Mores' fool, an entertainer whose job it was to offer light relief to the heavy nature of his employer's work.

8. MYSTERY MAN

The most credible identity of this figure is John Harris, Thomas's secretary. This conjecture is based on him being named as 'Johannes' in the painting, as well as him being seen carrying some documents.

9. CECILY MORE

The youngest More daughter, Cecily married Giles Herbe, who was

the couple had three children before Giles, like his father-in-law, was executed for treason.

10. MARGARET (MEG) MORE

The family's eldest daughter, Meg married William Roper in 1521 at the age of 16. She – along with her sisters – was highly educated and had an international reputation as a scholar. She and William had five children.

11. LADY ALICE MORE

Thomas married Alice Middleton his second wife, less than a month after Jane's death. Some have attributed this to a coordinate just; it is far more likely that he needed help looking after his young children.



HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

More's eldest daughter paid to retrieve his head, which she presented to her father buried with her

More's silver tongue couldn't save his life, but Henry did commute his sentence to death by beheading



he would have felt himself a prisoner long before he had found himself in the Tower, and it comforted him still.

DEVIL IN THE DETAIL

Margaret was not his only visitor. On 12 June 1535, the solicitor general, Sir Richard Rich, visited him, also pressing him on why he would not sign. Recognising a fellow lawyer, Rich put a hypothetical case to him: "If it were enacted by Parliament that I should be king...". Would More still object? More replied that he would not, and responded with his own: what if Parliament said "that God were not God"? Rich quickly responded that Parliament had no such power, but it did surely have the power to make a king.

More agreed, but added further that such a king only had jurisdiction in England; the decision of who was God had a wider purview. Rich exited the Tower and hurriedly scribbled down this conversation, as he'd been tasked to do, before delivering it to Cromwell. He probably did not understand the importance of what had been said; Cromwell, however, knew that the note Rich had handed him had the power to kill.

Under three weeks later, More was called to trial. Skilled as ever, the London lawyer quickly dispensed with the first three charges laid

against him, but the final one - that he had maliciously denied the King's supremacy and thus committed treason - stuck. He did so because of Rich's testimony. More had denied that Henry, via Parliament, had the ability to declare himself head of the Church. They had him. He was convicted of treason and condemned to die a

"Cromwell knew that the note he held had the power to kill a man"

traitor's death: "to be drawn on a hurdle ... to be hanged till you be half dead, after that cut down yet alive, your bowels to be taken out of your body and burned before you, your privy parts cut off, your head cut off, your body to be divided into four parts, and your head and body to be set at such places as the King shall assign".

More had the opportunity to embrace his family one last time before he was executed. Shortly after 9am on 11 July 1535, a week after his trial, More was taken from his cell to the scaffold erected on Tower Hill. His words to the assembled crowd were brief, but he ended by declaring to all: "I die the King's good servant, and God's first".

Caught between competing loyalties, More had chosen his duty to God. ■

GET HOOKED

READ

Thomas More by Joanne Paul (Polity Press, 2016) is a detailed study of More's writings, the centrepiece of which is his celebrated *Utopia*

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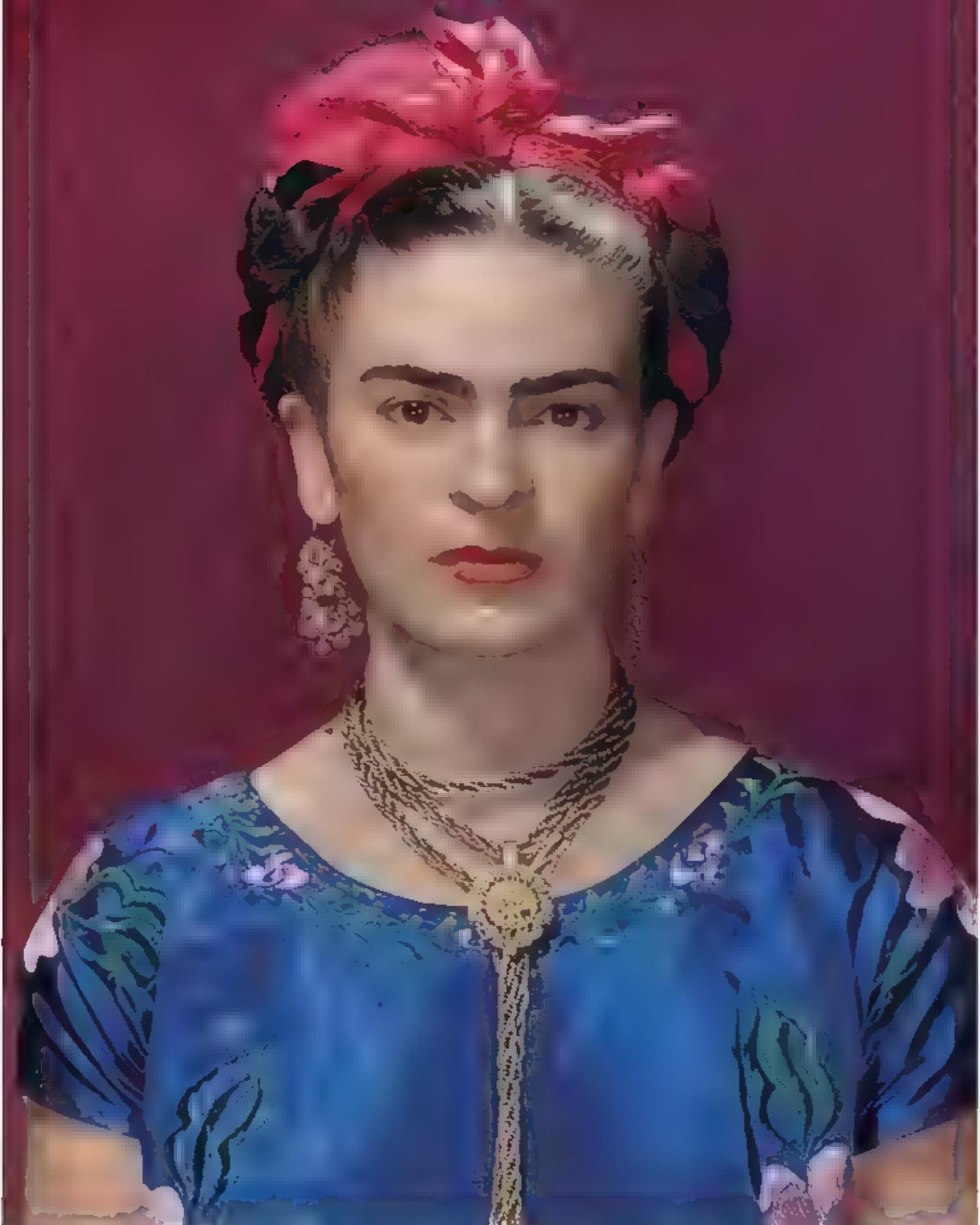
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THE TORTURED ARTIST

Her face may be better known than her art, but Frida Kahlo's tragic history deserves just as much recognition, says Alicea Francis

They say that the flapping of a butterfly's wings in Brazil can cause a tornado in Texas; that a seemingly insignificant decision can change a person's life in the most unimaginable ways. Frida Kahlo's butterfly moment occurred on 17 September 1925. She was boarding the bus home from school. Realising that she had left her umbrella behind, she disembarked and, after a fruitless search, boarded another.

The second bus did not reach its final destination. En route, it collided with a tram and Kahlo sustained near-fatal injuries. The course of her life, which until that point had been so clearly mapped out, had suddenly taken a dramatic turn – one that would see her rise to fame and become one of the most recognisable artists in global history.

Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo y Calderón was born in 1910, the first year of the Mexican Revolution – or, at least, that is what she would tell her acquaintances. She was actually born on 6 July 1907. Her father was a German photographer who had settled in Mexico City after his epilepsy prevented him from attending university; her mother was of Spanish

and indigenous descent. At the age of six, she contracted polio and was left with a deformed leg. Following her illness, she and her father grew close – perhaps thanks to their shared experiences of disability – and she spent many hours with him in his studio, learning to retouch portraits.

Kahlo was also academically gifted, and at the age of 15 won herself a place at the prestigious National Preparatory School to study medicine. She proved a rebellious student, shunning authority and playing pranks on her teachers. It was during a journey home from the 'Prepa' that the 18-year-old Kahlo fell victim to that fateful bus crash. Of the accident, she wrote: "I sat down at the side, next to the handrail ... A moment or two later, the bus collided with a tram ... It was a peculiar sort of impact.

It wasn't violent. It was muffled and slow and it injured everyone ... The impact hurled us forwards and the handrail went into me like a sword going into a bull."

REGARDING HERSELF

Kahlo sustained a triple fracture to her spine, fractures in her collarbone, ribs and pelvis, a dislocated shoulder, a perforated abdomen and a broken leg. She left hospital after a month, but was bed bound on and off for more than two years. To keep her occupied, her mother had a special artist's easel made that Kahlo could use while lying down, and attached a mirror to the underside of her bed canopy so that she could paint self-portraits. These would be the first of around 55 such works that she would paint during her lifetime. "I paint myself because I'm so often alone," she later said, "and because I'm the subject I know best."

It was not only Kahlo's bones that had been broken by the accident. Also shattered were her dreams of pursuing a medical career, as her spinal and leg injuries meant that she could no longer stand for any sustained period of time. Instead, she began to entertain the idea of becoming a professional artist. In 1928, she joined the Mexican Communist Party, and it was that June, through one of her fellow members, that she got to know Diego Rivera – the man who she would later call her "second accident".

"In 1928, she met Diego Rivera – the man who she would later call her 'second accident'"



ABOVE: Frida (sitting centre) with her sisters Matilde, Adriana and Cristina. ABOVE RIGHT: Kahlo's violent pencil sketch of 'The Accident'. RIGHT: Kahlo and Rivera at the 1929 May Day parade in Mexico City





Rivera was twice Kahlo's age and more than double her weight. With an enormous belly and frog-like features, it may not have been immediately obvious that he was a notorious womaniser. He was also famed across Mexico as a talented muralist and vocal member of the Communist Party.

One day, Kahlo appeared at the bottom of his scaffold in the Ministry of Education, where he was working on 'Creation', and called for him to come down. He obliged, somewhat begrudgingly, but was pleasantly surprised when she presented him with a few of her paintings. He later explained, "The canvases revealed an unusual energy of expression, precise delineation of character and true severity. They showed none of the tricks in the name of originality that usually mark the work of ambitious beginners." She invited him to her home to see more, and the pair soon became an item.

ELEPHANT AND DOVE

When they married in June 1929, Kahlo's father was the only member of her family in attendance. Her mother described it as a union between "an elephant and dove", but her father understood that at least Rivera could pay for the medical treatments that Kahlo would likely require for the rest of her life. At the wedding, Kahlo wore traditional street

ABOVE The twin houses of Kahlo and Rivera, close but distinctly apart, a mirror of their relationship.

TOP: The couple in San Francisco; Rivera divorced the mother of his two children to be with Kahlo

clothes that she had borrowed from her maid, beginning a habit that would continue for the rest of her life.

Every morning, she adorned herself with beaded necklaces, long skirts and embroidered tops in the indigenous style, embracing the Mexicanidad movement that had developed in the aftermath of the revolution. When the pair travelled to San Francisco in November 1930

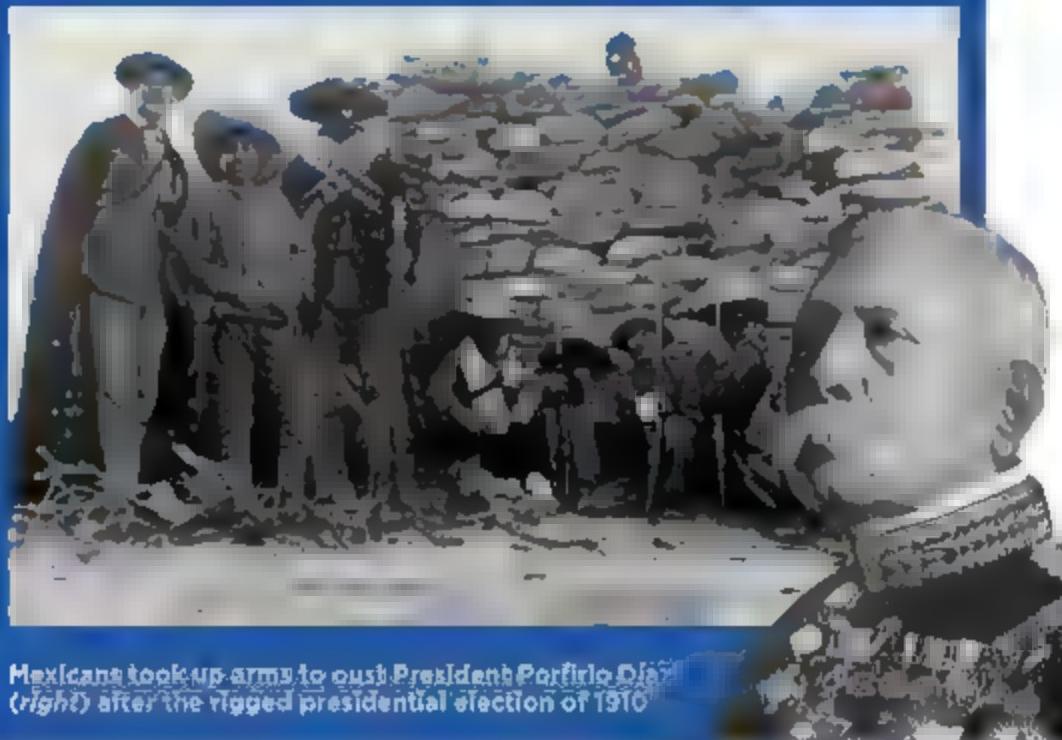
Kahlo's first trip outside Mexico - photographer Edward Weston wrote: "She causes much excitement... People stop in their tracks to look in wonder."

The next year, they returned to the US - this time to New York City, where Rivera would host his first retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art. Kahlo hated their time in the city, describing it as "an enormous chicken coop". She despised at the gap between rich and poor, and caused a scene in hotels where Jews

A PEASANTS' REVOLT MADERO, MEXICANIDAD AND REVOLUTION

For 31 of the 35 years between 1876 until 1911, Mexico's president was Porfirio Diaz. His economic policies served only the wealthy, leaving peasants and the working classes unable to make a living. In 1910, as he was running for his seventh term as president, Francisco Madero emerged as leader of the 'Antireelecciónistas' and declared himself a candidate. Madero was arrested and Diaz claimed he had won the election, leading to a revolt by the people. In the spring of 1911, Diaz was forced to resign and Madero was elected president. But with counter-revolutionaries fighting back, the conflict lasted for almost a decade.

Before the revolution, Mexican folk culture - a mixture of Indigenous and European elements - was suppressed by the elite, who claimed to have purely European ancestry and regarded the West as the definition of civilisation. The post-revolutionary Mexicanidad movement sought to redefine Mexican identity through the rediscovery of its pre-Columbian and Indigenous heritage. Music, fashion, architecture and art were all influenced, as is visible in much of Frida Kahlo's work.



Mexicans took up arms to oust President Porfirio Diaz (right) after the rigged presidential election of 1910

were prohibited. Her language could, at times, be as colourful as her clothes.

It was in early 1932, during a year-long stay in Detroit, that Kahlo fell pregnant. Following the bus accident, she had been told that she would be unable to carry a child to term due to the damage sustained to her pelvis. With a heavy heart, she arranged for an abortion, but later discovered that she was still pregnant. Desperate to have a "little Digueto", she decided to keep the child, but in July she miscarried. The trauma would inspire her to create some of her most controversial pieces to date.

SEPARATE LIVES

With their return to Mexico, Rivera and Kahlo acquired a pair of homes in San Angel connected via a staircase. Here, the couple would live separately - an arrangement that seemed to suit



Given her affair with Trotsky (second right), Kahlo was briefly suspected of being involved in his murder in 1940



Kahlo shares a tender moment with Rivera. As her condition worsened, she turned to drink to "drown the pain"

Rivera well. He would have Kahlo nearby to organise his personal and work affairs, while also having the freedom to entertain a continual stream of female guests. In the summer of 1934, Kahlo discovered that he was having an affair with her younger sister Cristina. She was devastated and moved out for a while.

Eventually, Kahlo decided to take Rivera back, writing that "all these letters, liaisons with pelfeats, lady teachers of English, gypsy models, assistants with good intentions, plenipotentiary emissaries from distant places, only represent flirtations, and that at bottom, you and I love each other dearly". In both cases the emphasis is hers, but even so it appears she decided that their marriage would become an open one. She soon began her own affairs, with both men and women.

In September 1936, Rivera appealed to the Mexican President to grant Leon Trotsky asylum in Mexico. The Russian revolutionary leader had lived in exile in Turkey, France and Norway since 1929, and the previous month the Stalinist regime had found him guilty of treason and sentenced him to death in absentia.



La Casa Azul
became the centre
of Kahlo's world
after her father
died in 1941; It was
there she kept
her menagerie

"Kahlo struggled to make a living from her work until the mid-1940s"

Seeing the danger he was now in, asylum was granted, and it was Kahlo who greeted Trotsky and his wife off the boat. The pair were put up in Kahlo's childhood home, La Casa Azul (The Blue House), and she spent many hours there conversing with Trotsky in English - a language that neither of their partners spoke well. Their mutual affection soon turned to intimacy, and they began a passionate affair that would last for the next year.

André Breton, the leader of the Surrealist movement, travelled to Mexico in 1938, and he too was blown away by Kahlo's work. He declared her a Surrealist, and she was invited by Julian Levy - the owner of a gallery in New York that specialised in Surrealist works - to exhibit there. An essay by Breton appeared in the handout, in which he declared her work a "ribbon around a bomb". Around half of the 25 paintings displayed were sold.

The following year, Breton arranged for her to exhibit in Paris, and her self-portrait 'The Frame' was bought by the

Louvre. It was the first work by a 20th-century Mexican artist to be purchased by a major international museum.

UNLIKELY REUNION

Upon her return to Mexico, her relationship with Rivera deteriorated and he requested a divorce. Kahlo was crushed. Over the months that followed, her health worsened and she began drinking heavily. Learning of her condition, Rivera - who had by now been commissioned to paint a mural in San Francisco - encouraged her to fly out and see his doctor there. She was prescribed bed rest, a healthy diet and, controversially, a reunion with Rivera - although the doctor himself declared him "unfit for monogamy". Rivera agreed and on 8 December 1940 - just a year after their divorce - they were remarried.

Despite her treatment, Kahlo's health problems continued, particularly her back issues, and she was forced to wear corsets made from steel and leather or plaster. She spent much time confined to

La Casa Azul, where her only company was her menagerie of pets, including spider monkeys, Xoloitzcuintli dogs and parrots. Her work continued to gain recognition, but she struggled to make a living from it until the mid-1940s, as she refused to adapt her style to suit her clients' wishes.

Kahlo spent much of 1950 in hospital, where she underwent an unsuccessful bone graft that caused an infection and left her wheelchair-bound. Despite this, she continued to campaign for the communist cause, saying, "I must struggle with all my strength to ensure that the little positive my health allows me to do also benefits the revolution, the only real reason to live."

In April 1953, realising that she was gravely ill, the photographer Lola Alvarez Bravo organised the first solo exhibition of Kahlo's work in Mexico. On the evening of the private viewing, Kahlo was in a particularly bad way, so Rivera arranged for her four poster bed to be set up in the gallery.

In August, her right leg was amputated at the knee due to gangrene, and she fell into a deep depression. In February 1954, she wrote: "I keep on wanting to kill myself. Rivera is what keeps me from it."

through my vain idea that he would miss me ... But never in my life have I suffered more. I will wait a while..."

Kahlo's final public appearance was on 2 July 1954, at a demonstration against the CIA invasion of Guatemala. The event would prove more than her body could handle. On 12 July, she presented Rivera with a ring for their silver wedding anniversary - more than a month early. When he asked why she was doing so, she replied: "Because I feel I am going to leave you very soon." The next morning, she was dead. The official cause stated was a pulmonary embolism, but many believe she committed suicide by overdose.

It wasn't until the 1970s that Kahlo stopped being known as "the wife of Diego Rivera" and became a name unto herself. In 1976, at the height of second-wave feminism, a documentary titled *The Life and Death of Frida Kahlo* was released. The film exposed her to a public that was now ready for her story, and the feminist, Chicano (Mexican American) and LGBT communities took Kahlo as their icon. Her fame only continued to grow over the decades that followed, and her image began to appear on T-shirts, mugs and cushion covers. Today, people know her face even if they



Kahlo presided over her first - and only - solo exhibition from her own bed, moved to the gallery for the occasion

do not know what she accomplished. In an age when self-portraiture has become the defining visual genre, Frida Kahlo has never been more popular.

Turn the page to see some of Frida Kahlo's greatest works

GET HOOKED FRIDA KAHLO: MAKING HERSELF UP

Now you can see the politically charged and frankly unapologetic artist as she saw herself. This exhibition at the V&A in London unites the original selfie queen's dramatic, unfiltered self portraits with the festive garments and bright jewellery she wore throughout her life. Tickets are £15, exhibition ends 4 November.



1. Self-portrait on the Border between Mexico and the United States of America 2. Silver, turquoise and coral necklace 3. Red Revlon lipstick and other make-up items 4. Prosthetic leg with leather boot 5. Guatemalan cotton coat



KAHLO'S GREATEST WORKS

In 'Self-portrait with Cropped Hair', painted following one of Rivera's affairs, Kahlo poses in men's clothing, having just cut her hair short. The scissors hover close to her nether regions. The text reads, 'I loved you, it was because of your hair, you see. Now that you're bald, I don't love you any more.'



The 'Suicide of Dorothy Hale' depicts the tragic death of the titular American socialite, who jumped from a New York building. It was commissioned by Hale's friend Clare Boothe Luce, who wanted a simple portrait for Hale's mother. Luce was so disgusted when this painting was presented that she attempted to burn it down.

'The Two Fridas' features one of Kahlo's most-used motifs: her connection with nature and the Earth. In 2006, it was sold to an anonymous bidder for \$5,616,000, setting a new record for her work. It is rumoured that the purchaser was Madonna, who owns several other Kahlo originals.



In 1935, following the discovery that Rivera was having an affair with her sister, Kahlo painted 'A Few Small Nips'. It portrayed a grisly murder scene. The victim is a young woman, while the perpetrator looks suspiciously like Rivera.

In 1939, double self-portrait 'The Two Fridas', Kahlo paints herself in both European and traditional Mexican dress. Created around the time of her divorce from Rivera, it is believed to show the two elements of her identity: the one that Rivera loved, and the one that he did not.



In 1932, Kahlo's miscarriage inspired her to create some of her most controversial pieces. In 'Henry Ford Hospital', she depicts herself lying naked in a pool of her own blood, while a foetus and body parts surround her.

Greatly exaggerated deaths

The incorrect announcement of someone's demise isn't the preserve of the 'fake news' era

Words: Nige Tassell



HEMINGWAY FEARED DEAD IN NILE AIR CRASH



Thought he Hemingway survived, Ernest was left with long-term pain

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Lived 1899-1961

The Man In The Hills...
to...
or...
be...
in...
sur...
His...
re...
ph...
wa...
CLOSER TO HOME.

familiar letter: "Dear Mrs Graves, I very much regret to have to write and tell you your son has died..." After the letter was despatched to Britain, the 20-year-old rallied to make a sterling recovery. He would live for almost 70 more years.

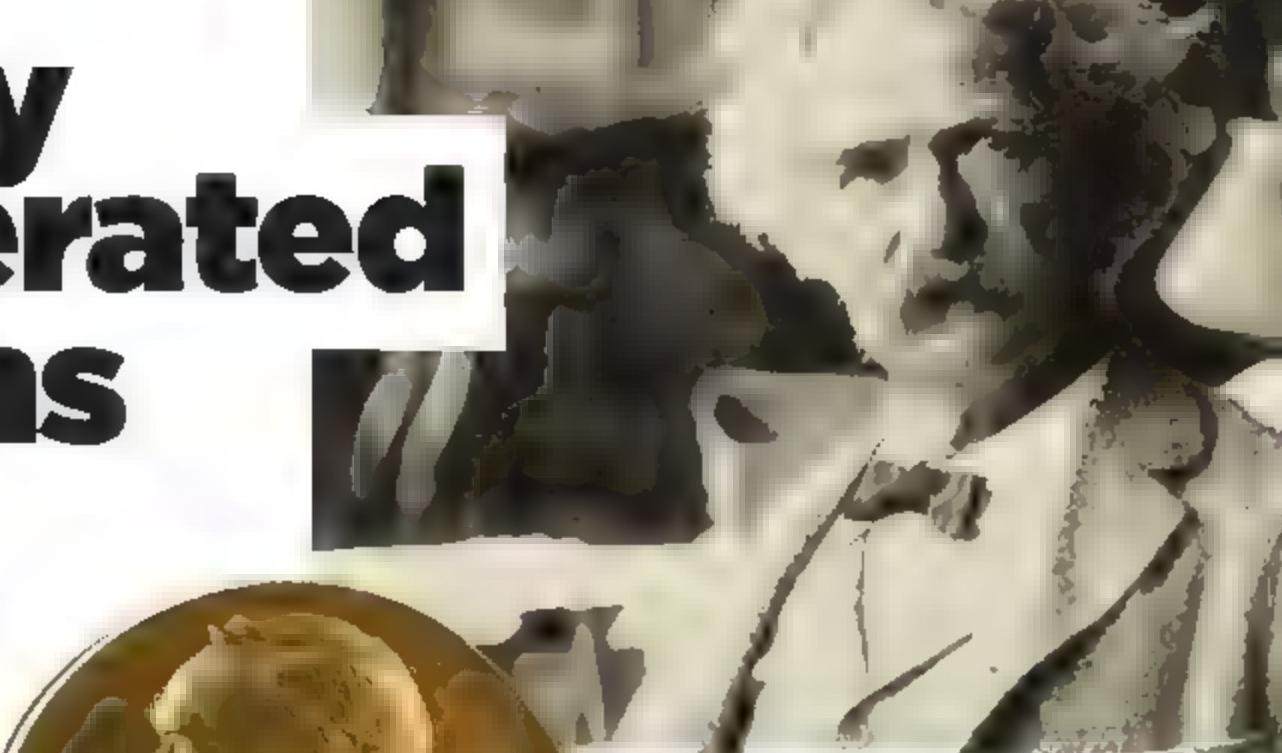
Graves was chums with Siegfried Sassoon – until he published this autobiography

ROBERT GRAVES

Lived 1895-1985

In 1916, Robert Graves was not yet a celebrated poet, but a young soldier suffering what would surely be fatal wounds. His commanding officer began to compose a

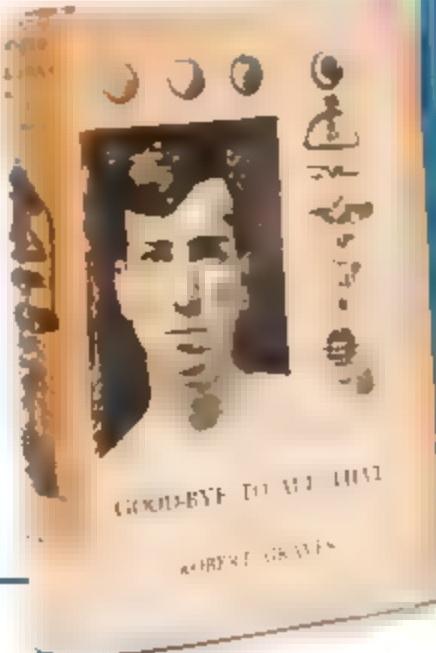
Nobel had a fear of being tortured alive; he wanted so far as to demand that his caskets be opened immediately after his death



ALFRED NOBEL

Lived 1833-1896

In 1888, the death of Alfred Nobel's brother was announced as his own. As the inventor of dynamite, he was described by one French newspaper as "the merchant of death" who "became rich by finding more ways to kill people faster than ever before". Shocked, Nobel was determined to improve his legacy, leaving money in trust after his actual death in 1896 to set up the Nobel Prizes.



IAN DURY

Lived 1942-2000

Dury found fame during rock's New Wave era
Family had heard that Dury died



MARK TWAIN

Lived 1835-1910

He appeared in 1865 when he was 30. He had predicted he would go out with it. He died during its 1910 return

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

Lived 1772-1834

In 1816, a man's body was found hanging from a tree in London's Hyde Park and was identified, from the name stitched into his jacket, as Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Only after the death notices were printed was it discovered that the jacket had been stolen from the very-much-alive poet. On hearing someone reading one such report

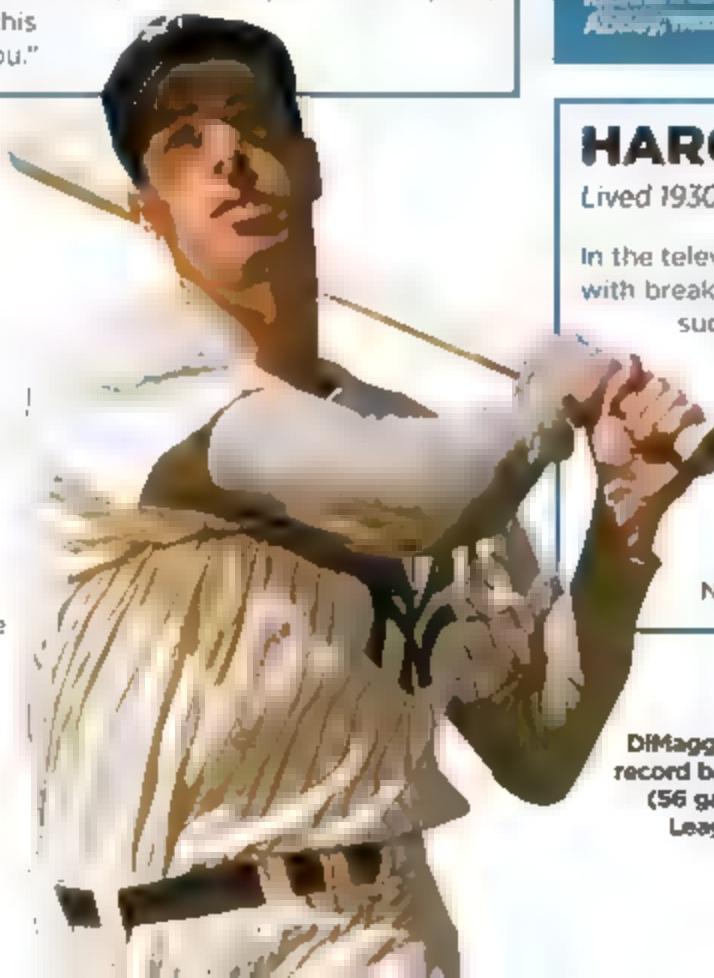
Coleridge's works include the *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*

out loud, Coleridge piped up: "It is a most extraordinary thing that he should have hanged himself, be the subject of an inquest, and yet that he should at this moment be speaking to you."

JOE DIMAGGIO

Lived 1914-1999

In January 1999, the baseball legend (and former Mr Marilyn Monroe) was relaxing at home, watching television with his friend and lawyer Morris Engelberg. When he changed channels to NBC, he was greeted by the scrolling news announcing his death. Engelberg was quick with the quip, "Joe, we must be in heaven together". DiMaggio died for real in March.

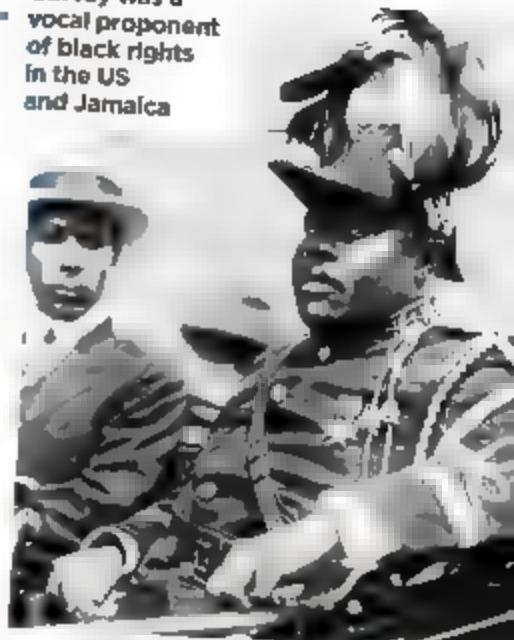


MARCUS GARVEY

Lived 1887-1940

In January 1940, the Jamaican black nationalist suffered a stroke. Having recovered by May, a copy of the *Chicago Defender* newspaper landed through the letterbox of his London home. Its pages contained an obituary that reported he had died "broke, alone and unpopular". Reading it had dire consequences, according to his secretary. "He was faced with clippings of his own obituary and pictures of himself with deep black borders. He collapsed in his chair and could hardly be understood after that." Garvey had suffered a second stroke and passed away shortly after.

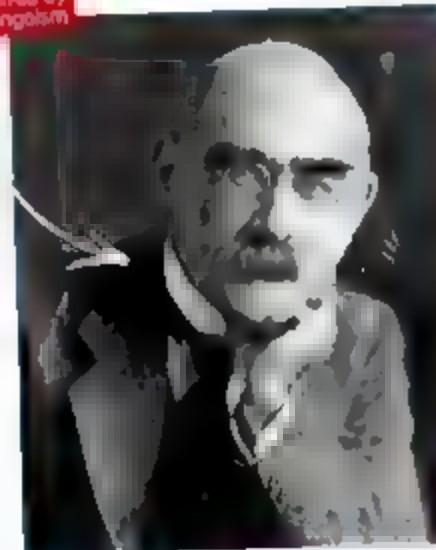
Garvey was a vocal proponent of black rights in the US and Jamaica



RUDYARD KIPLING

Lived 1865-1936

The author of *Kim*, *Just So Stories* and *Kim* died in 1936. A plaque about his life and work stands in the town hall of his birthplace, Lahore, India. It also marks the site of his former residence.



Kipling's ashes were interred in Westminster Abbey, where they remain to this day.

HAROLD PINTER

Lived 1930-2008

In the television age, the race to be first with breaking news can backfire. One such example came in October 2005, and was far from the finest hour of Sky News or of newscaster Ginny Buckley. "The playwright Harold Pinter, I believe, has just died. News just..." Then a pause. A very awkward pause. "He's won the Nobel Prize for Literature."



Pinter was one of the most influential modern dramatists

DiMaggio still holds the record base hitting streak (56 games) in Major League Baseball

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

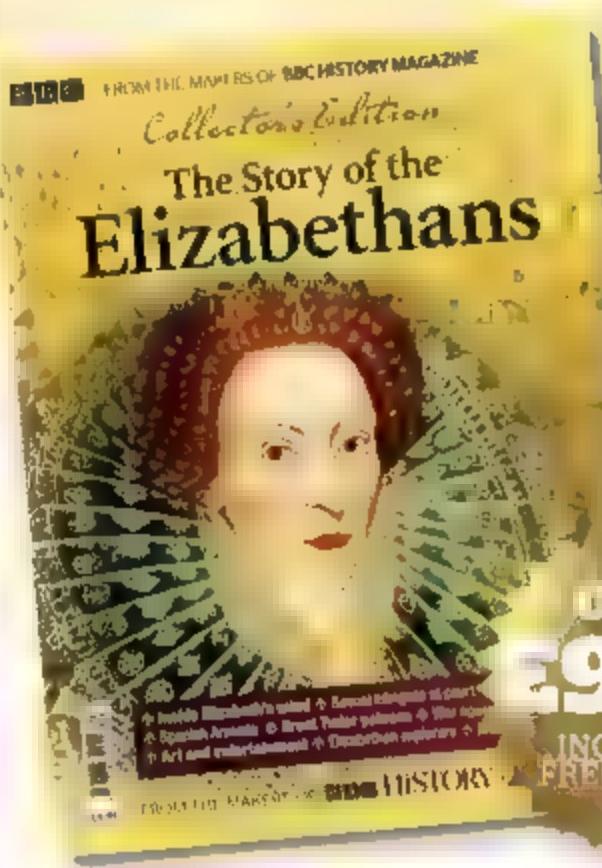
What's the worst case of someone being 'buried alive' by the press?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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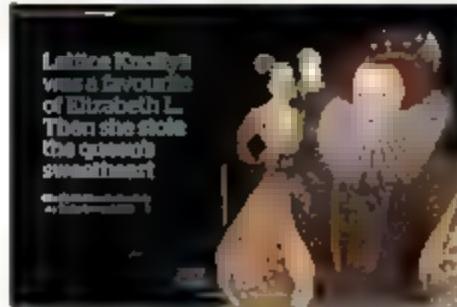
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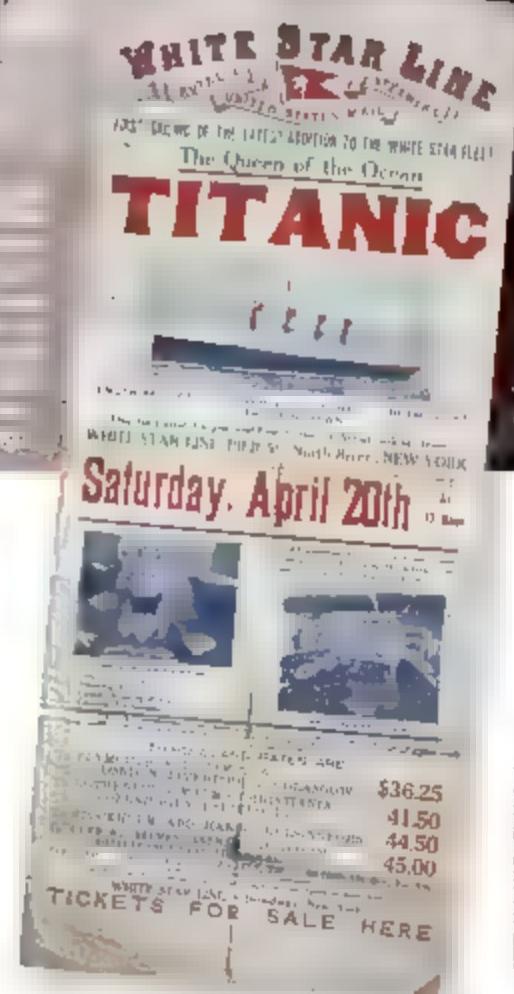
AT A GLANCE

The "unsinkable" RMS *Titanic* was a marvel, the largest passenger ship in the world, seen here departing from Southampton on 10 April 1912. Bound for New York, the vessel carried some of the wealthiest people of the era on her maiden voyage, as well as emigrants hoping for a slice of the American Dream.



RMS TITANIC

The *Titanic* was supposed to be remembered for its unrivalled luxury – instead, its legacy is as one of history's worst maritime disasters



GETTY X1, MARY EVANS X1

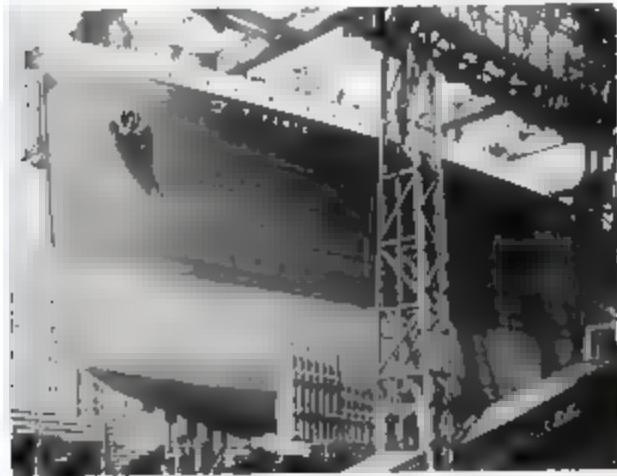
BUILDING A BEHEMOTH

The ship's construction was a gigantic task that took 26 months



COLOSSAL

Some 3,000 men built the *Titanic*, which at 269m was the world's largest man-made moving object. There were 246 injuries and eight deaths recorded during the construction.



THE JEWEL IN THE CROWN

The *Titanic* was intended to be amongst the most luxurious ships, along with the *Olympic* and *Britannic* - giving the White Star Line company an edge in the transatlantic passenger trade.



HEART OF OAK

The Grand Staircase, made entirely of English oak, was the main thoroughfare around the first-class decks. It has featured prominently in many film and television depictions of the disaster.



HORSE POWER

It took 20 shire horses to pull *Titanic*'s 16-ton anchor from the Midlands forge in which it was cast to Dudley rail station. From there, it was sent to Harland and Wolff's shipyard in Belfast.

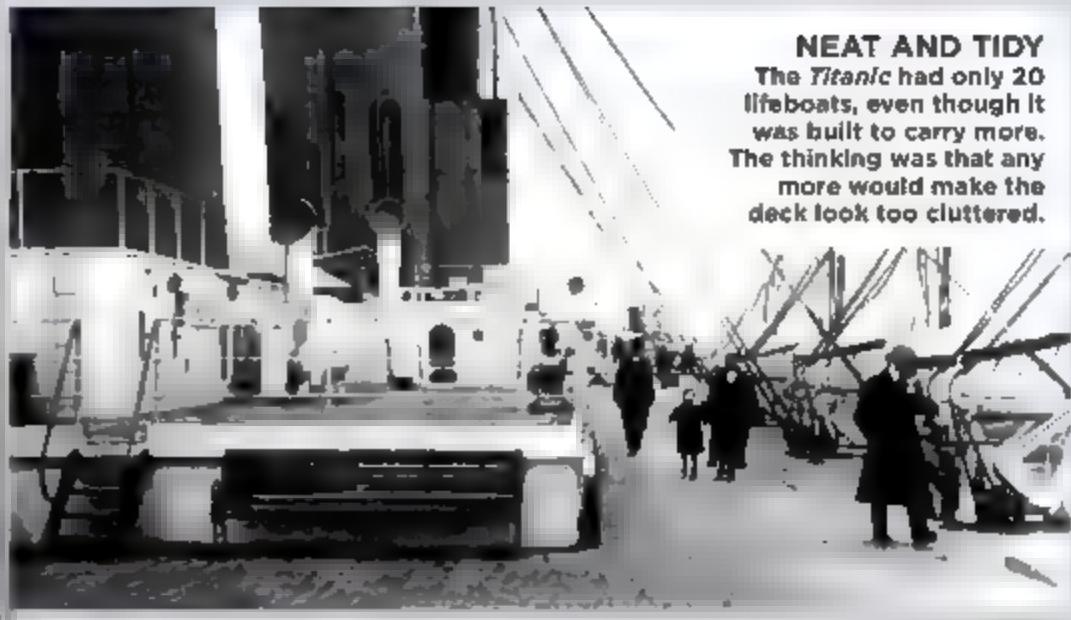




"THIS BOAT IS GIANT IN SIZE AND FITTED UP LIKE A PALATIAL HOTEL"

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ALEXANDER OSKAR HOLVERSON, IN A LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.
13 APRIL 1912

A CLOSE SHAVE
The first-class passengers included some of the most important people of the day, and they needed to look their best. As well as this barber's the ship was fitted with Turkish baths and a pool.



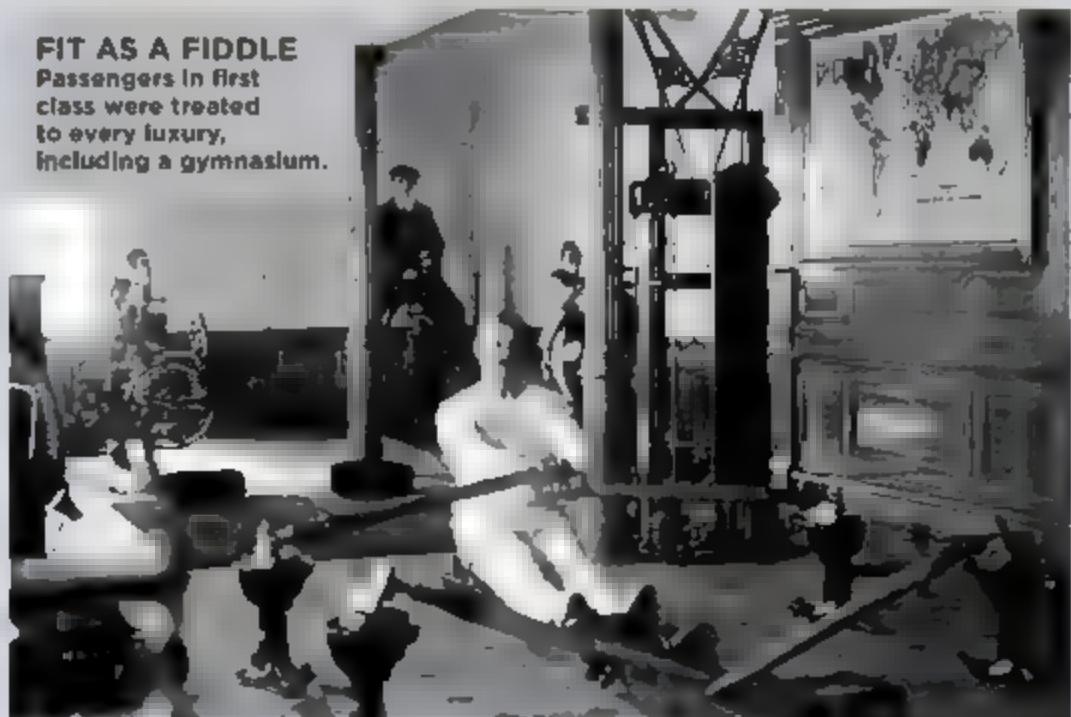
NEAT AND TIDY

The *Titanic* had only 20 lifeboats, even though it was built to carry more. The thinking was that any more would make the deck look too cluttered.



DOGS ON DECK

There were believed to be 12 dogs aboard the *Titanic*, with a dog show planned for 15 April. Three of them survived the sinking.



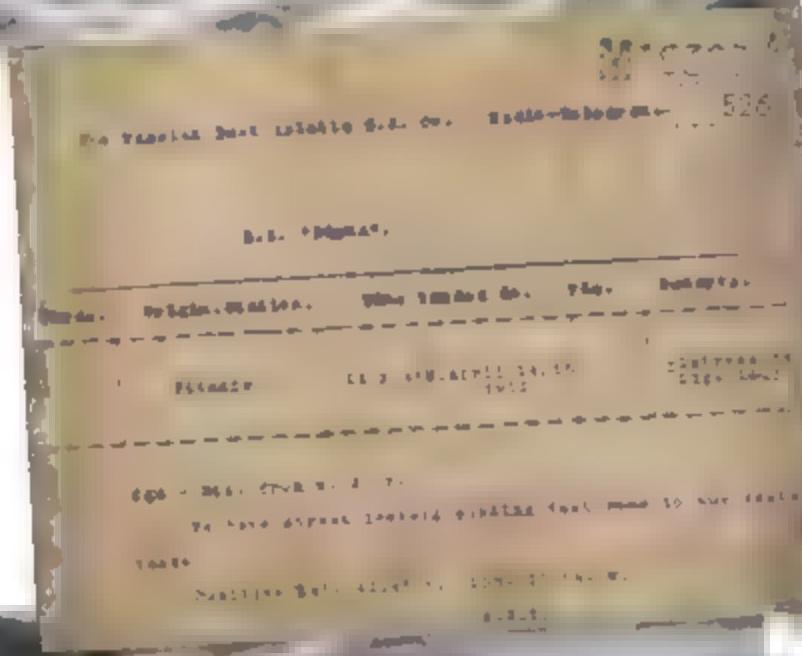
FIT AS A FIDDLE

Passengers in first class were treated to every luxury, including a gymnasium.

IN PICTURES

SOS

The *Titanic* received several ice warnings, but did not alter its course. Harold Bride, seen here being helped off the RMS *Carpathia* – the ship that picked up *Titanic* survivors – was one of the wireless operators who frantically sent SOS messages in the wake of the iceberg collision.



BAD MATHS

There were enough lifeboats for 1,178 people, which was more than legal requirement, even though the *Titanic*'s capacity of around 3,300. Each boat could hold 65 people, but when the ship began to sink the boats

DISASTER STRIKES

The *Titanic* collided with an iceberg just before midnight on 14 April and sank within three hours

"WE PLACE ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE TITANIC. WE BELIEVE THAT THE BOAT IS UNSINKABLE"

PHILIP A S FRANKLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF WHITE STAR LINE,
ON THE MORNING OF THE SINKING



FIRST HELP ARRIVES

The *Carpathia* arrived approximately an hour and a half after the sinking to rescue the survivors, seen here being given blankets on deck. Only 700 of the 2,200 passengers and crew escaped.



NOTHING LEFT

These passengers have arrived safely back in Plymouth and are awaiting their onward journey. Those who were emigrating were among the hardest hit, losing everything.



TORN APART AND REUNITED

Michel and Edmond Navratil, known as the 'Titanic Orphans', were rescued by the *Carpathia*. Their father perished, but they were eventually reunited with their mother, who was not aboard.

IN PICTURES

FAKE NEWS

Relatives, desperate for news, gather at newspaper bulletin boards in New York. In Britain, false reports began to circulate, with the *Daily Mail* reporting "No lives". The true devastation quickly became apparent.

LATEST NEWS THIS STAR TITANIC

Newspaper Division of General News Co., Ltd., London

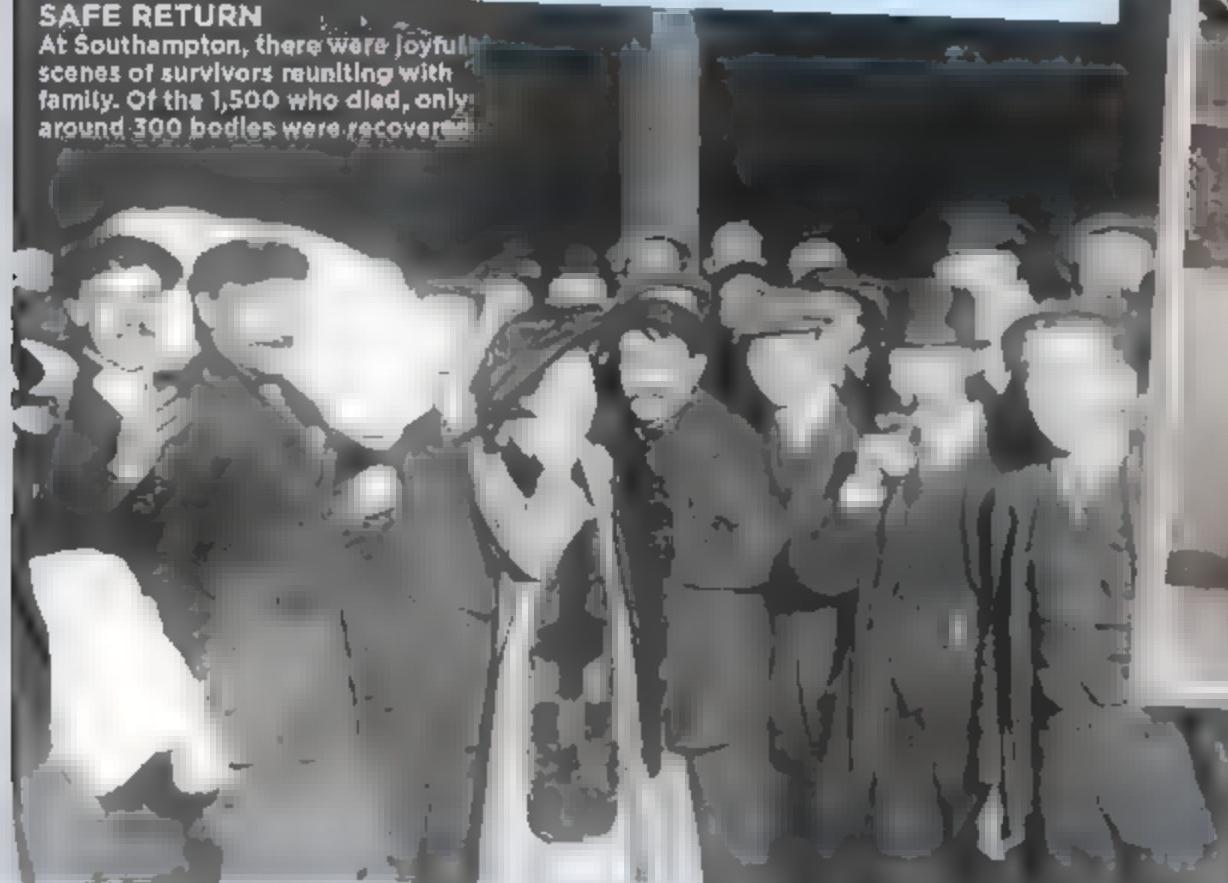


**"IT ISN'T LIKELY
I SHALL EVER FORGET
THE SCREAMS"**

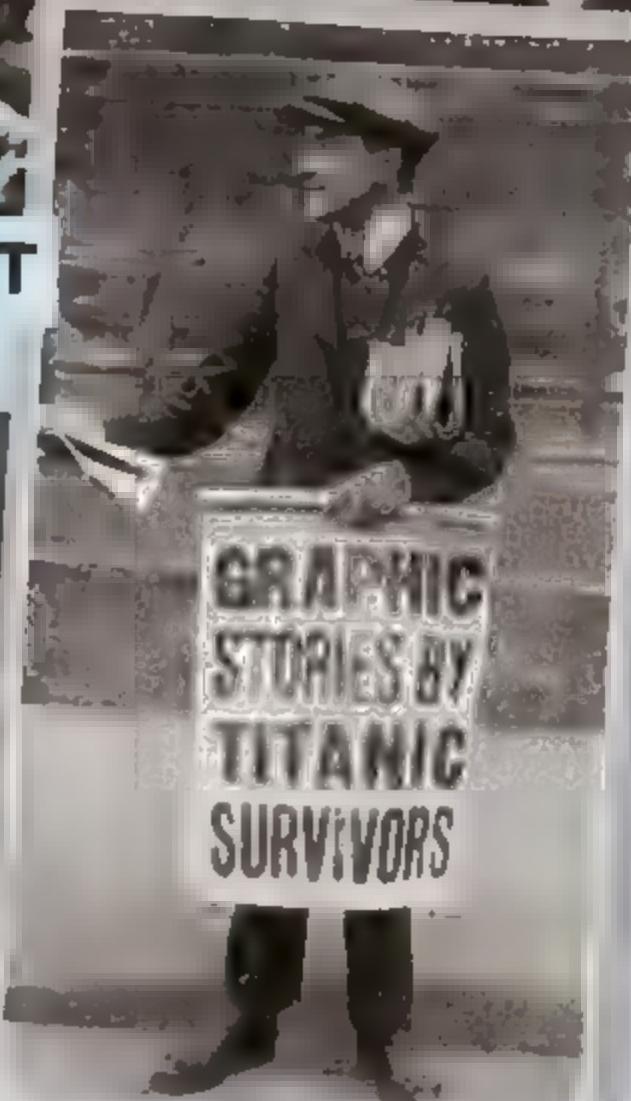
SECOND-CLASS PASSENGER MARSHALL DREW,
WHO WAS EIGHT AT THE TIME OF THE SINKING

SAFE RETURN

At Southampton, there were joyful scenes of survivors reuniting with family. Of the 1,500 who died, only around 300 bodies were recovered.



GRAPHIC
STORIES BY
TITANIC
SURVIVORS

**ON THE MONEY**

Status influenced survival: 39 per cent of first-class passengers died, but a staggering 76 per cent those in third class perished.

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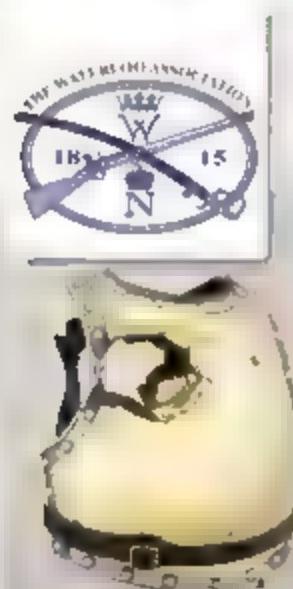
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER



WHAT WAS THE REACTION TO DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION?

 Considering how epochal *On the Origin of Species* proved to be, it had come after other works that caused arguably greater scandal. Charles Darwin waited more than 20 years following his voyage on the *Beagle* before publishing, in 1859, during which time *The Constitution of Man* (1828) and *Vestige of the Natural History of Creation* (1844) ignited controversy. The debate

amongst scientific and religious groups was, as it were, already evolving.

That is not to say his theory of evolution was unnoticed: it became a much-discussed, praised and condemned bestseller internationally. Early reviews were unfriendly, simplistically summing up the book's conclusions as 'humans come from apes' (Darwin never said that). There was an inevitable backlash from some religious leaders, who decried it as heresy. The most famous debate was between Bishop of Oxford Samuel Wilberforce and biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, who became known as 'Darwin's bulldog'.

But it would be wrong to think that the reaction was neatly split, with

scientific supporters on one side and religious opponents on the other. While some naturalists were reluctant to see evolution as the answer, there were many in the religious community declaring natural selection to be proof of God's design.

Darwin, who almost entered the clergy, never saw his work as an attack on God. When people wrote to him asking whether it was possible to believe in his theory and God, he replied with a "yes" and a list of scientists who did just that.

DID YOU KNOW?

EVOLUTION AND EMANCIPATION

Charles Darwin was born on 12 February 1809 in Shropshire. That same day, across the Atlantic, in a little log cabin in Kentucky, US, another 19th-century giant came into the world - Abraham Lincoln.



BIRDS OF A FEATHER?
Not all scientists backed Darwin's theory, but some theologians did

THROWING SHADE
Augustus decreed that
no slave under the age
of 30 could be freed.



Could slaves buy their freedom in Rome?

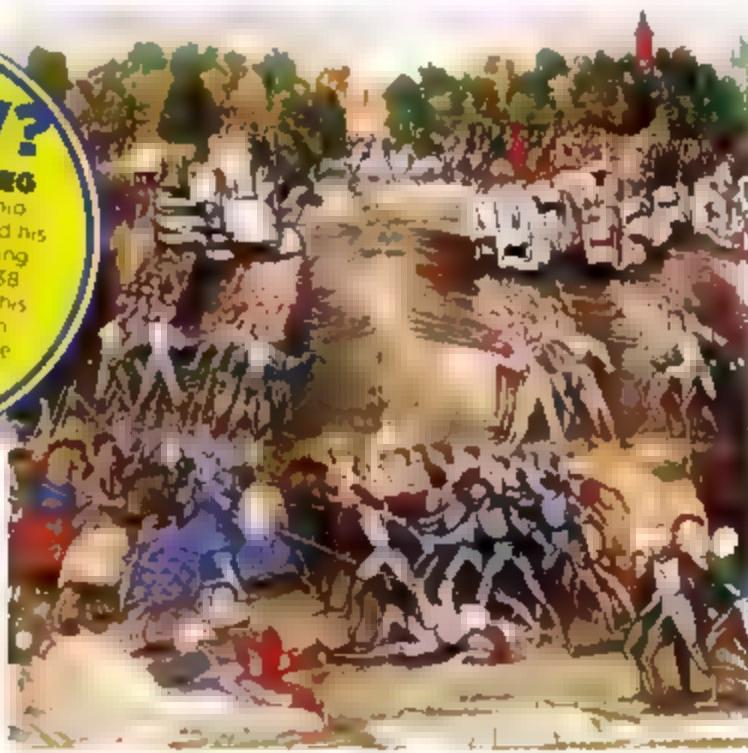
Target Being a Roman slave – as you may guess – did not come with many perks. They were denied citizenship, so could be mistreated and killed on a whim, yet there were opportunities that other slaves throughout history lacked. Their fate depended on their master. A slave could earn money and property, but everything belonged to their masters and it was up to each Roman to determine whether their slave could keep their assets in order to buy their freedom for an agreed sum, under the system of manumission. By the early first century, the number of freed slaves had risen to such an extent it caused a concerned Emperor Augustus to curb the practice.

DID YOU KNOW?

ON YOUR LAST LEG
Mexican general Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna had his leg amputated after being hit during a battle in 1838. Four years later, he had his leg exhumed and given a state funeral complete with cannon salutes and speeches.

HOW LONG HAS SWITZERLAND BEEN NEUTRAL?

Target Thanks to its skilled mercenaries, Switzerland used to have a very different military reputation to the one it has today. But, at the Battle of Marignano in 1515, the French dealt the Old Swiss Confederacy a defeat so crushing it gave up trying to expand its territory and signed a peace with France that lasted almost 300 years. It was only broken when Napoleon invaded, but once he had been defeated in 1815, the Congress of Vienna recognised the “perpetual neutrality” of Switzerland. That said, the Swiss still have an army – and no, it is not armed with multi-tooled knives.



ON THE TOSS OF A COIN

Swiss mercenary pikemen were a mainstay of foreign armies in the Renaissance period – even after Marignano

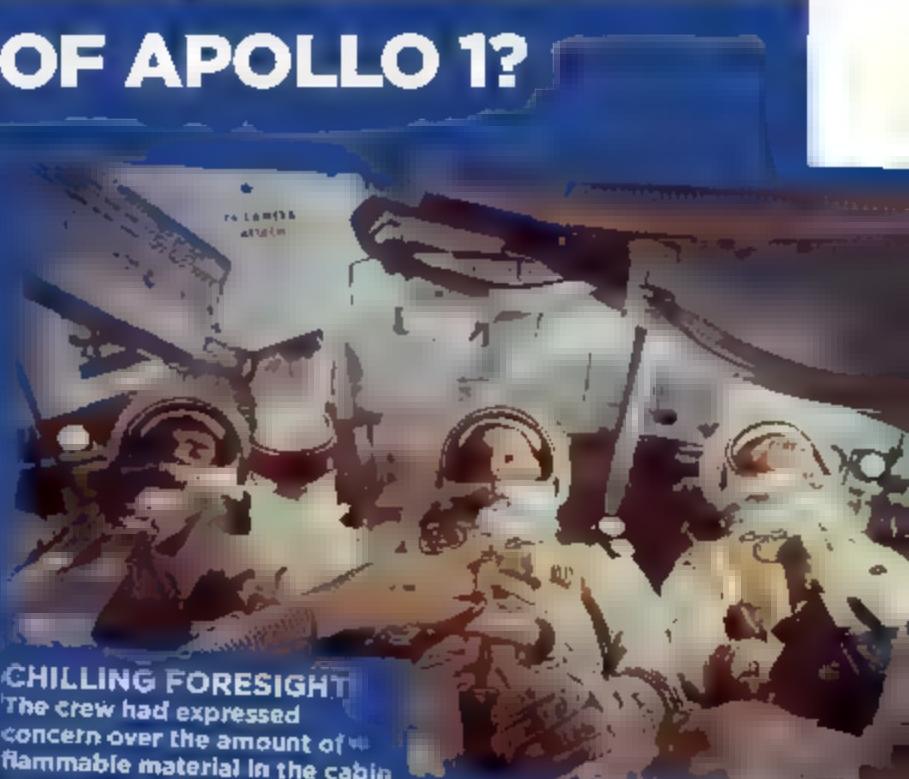
WHAT WAS THE MISSION OF APOLLO 1?

Target The Apollo programme had one overarching commitment: fulfil the ambitious goal announced in 1961 by President John F Kennedy to put a man on the Moon by the end of the decade. Bold talk from the nation coming second in the Space Race. Still, JFK said they were doing it not because it was easy, but because it was hard. And the tragedy surrounding Apollo 1 demonstrated that all too potently.

The mission was scheduled to launch in early 1967, in the aftermath of the Mercury programme, which first put Americans in space, and Gemini. Its aim was to test NASA's

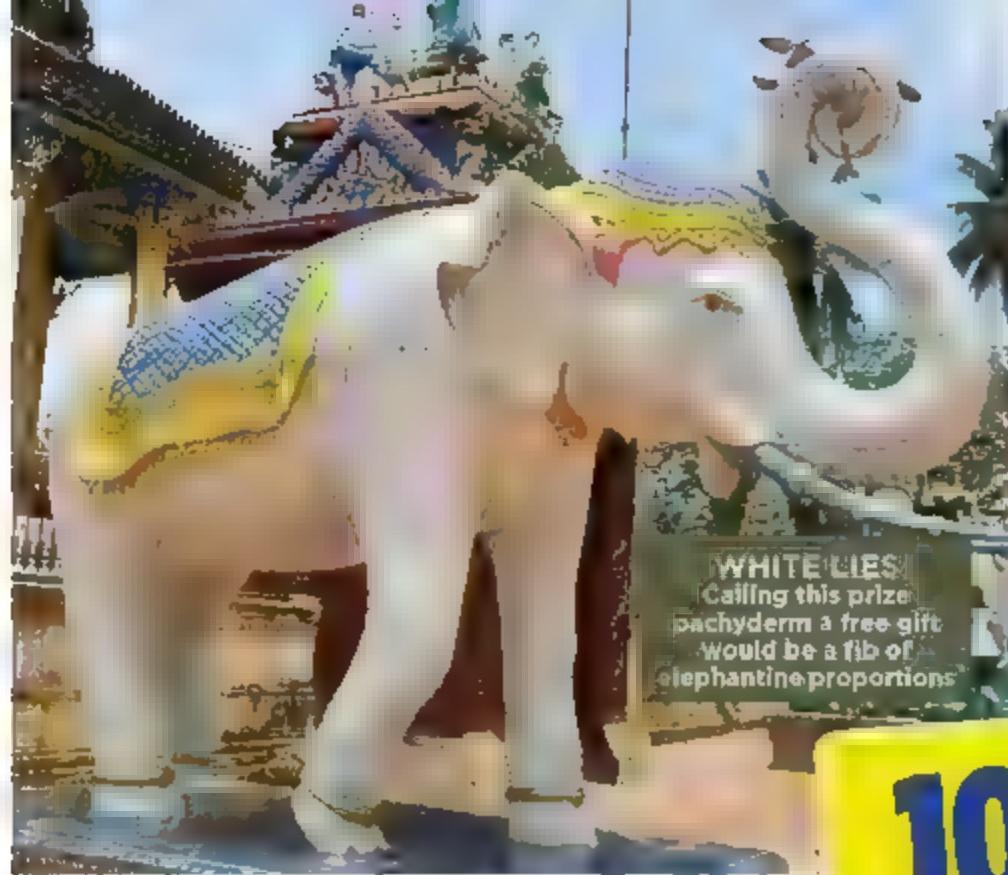
command/service module in low-Earth orbit, ahead of a future shot at the Moon. Officially designated AS-204, it didn't even get to launch. A fire during a rehearsal on 27 January killed all three of the crew: the experienced astronauts Gus Grissom and Ed White, and newcomer Roger B Chaffee.

NASA subsequently designated AS-204 as Apollo 1 in honour of the trio. Improvements in safety and protocol in the aftermath of the tragedy were instrumental in the Apollo 11 Moon landing in July 1969, so that Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin could make small steps for man and giant leaps for mankind.



CHILLING FORESIGHT

The crew had expressed concern over the amount of flammable material in the cabin



WHITE LIES
Calling this prize pachyderm a free gift would be a fib of elephantine proportions

WHY DO WE SAY 'WHITE ELEPHANT'?

Target Rare, pale-skinned elephants were long considered sacred in Siam (modern day Thailand), appearing on flags and symbolising royal power. Yet the pachyderms came at a price. Such was their prestige that they could not be used for work, and they required expensive food and specially made housing. According to legend, the kings of Siam presented a white elephant as a punishment in disguise

to an unruly courtier. They had to accept the gift as a great honour, all the while knowing it would cost them a fortune. Although it is more likely that courtiers cared little for the cost, and it was actually foreign travellers who balked at the amount spent on an elephant, we still use the term to mean an expensive, useless item that is more trouble than it's worth.

What sport was purring?

Target Nothing to do with cats - in fact, it's hard to imagine cats risking one of their nine lives in such a way as this bone-cracking sport. Otherwise known as hacking or shin-kicking, it involves two contestants booting each other in the shins while wearing wooden shoes, until one is knocked to the ground, yields or blood is shed. A variant saw the contestants kick each other while perched on the edge of a barrel.

Despite it being illegal, purring was a popular pastime amongst 18th-century factory workers and coal miners, decked out in their clogs, in the north of England. It is

still played today, although with soft shoes and socks and trouser legs stuffed with straw.



KNOCKED INTO SHAPE

Shin-kickers were said to boost their pain endurance by hitting their legs with hammers

103

The possible number of children of Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses the Great. He had eight wives during his 90-year reign, half of them his own daughters.

Why are there pineapples on St Paul's Cathedral?

Target If you visit London, skip the usual city tour and go pineapple hunting. The prickly fruit can be found everywhere, adorning roofs, doorways and railings in gold, iron or stone. Sir John Soane, the architect, liked them so much that he put one on his tomb, and when Christopher Wren designed the new St Paul's Cathedral, what was the object he thought should rise from the ashes of the Great Fire? You've guessed it!

London's pineapple passion began after another Christopher - Columbus - tasted one while in modern-day Guadeloupe in 1493 and brought them back to Europe. The fruit delighted the taste buds of kings, queens and nobles, and, as they could not be easily grown, they became a symbol of wealth and status.

Buying a pineapple would set a person back the equivalent of £5,000 today. Those not able to make such an investment (or, what is, after all, a perishable item), could rent one to be the centrepiece for parties. They were too valuable to eat. That had to wait until their good looks had withered and rotted away.

For centuries, pineapples remained the rare preserve of the elite, but the poor could still enjoy them in stone and metal. Such was Wren's affection for the pineapple - which took on religious symbolism as well - that he originally wanted the dome of St Paul's to boast one 60ft high. Enough to feed the city of London, he may have thought.





SADDLE SCIENCE
Special saddles helped people to ride side saddle fast and well

Why did women ride side saddle?

“The woman does not live who can throw her leg over the back of a horse without profaning the grace of femininity; or grasp with her separated knees the shoulders of her mount without violating the laws of good taste; or appear in the cross-saddle with any semblance of dignity, elegance or pulse.” So read a 1905 edition of the *LA Times*.

The male columnist was hardly voicing a new position, as evidence of women riding side saddle goes back hundreds of years. To have one leg on either side was considered unfeminine, improper and impractical (women's thighs were

supposedly the wrong shape).

In 1382, Princess Anne of Bohemia rode across Europe to be married to Richard II of England, sitting on a chair-like side-saddle the whole way to protect her virginity. To ride with both legs on one side was more dangerous than with a regular saddle as it gave the rider less control of the horse. It was also harder to escape if the horse fell.

Not every woman was happy to ride side saddle, though. Catherine the Great took the reins, as it were, and caused outrage in the imperial court of Russia by riding like a man.

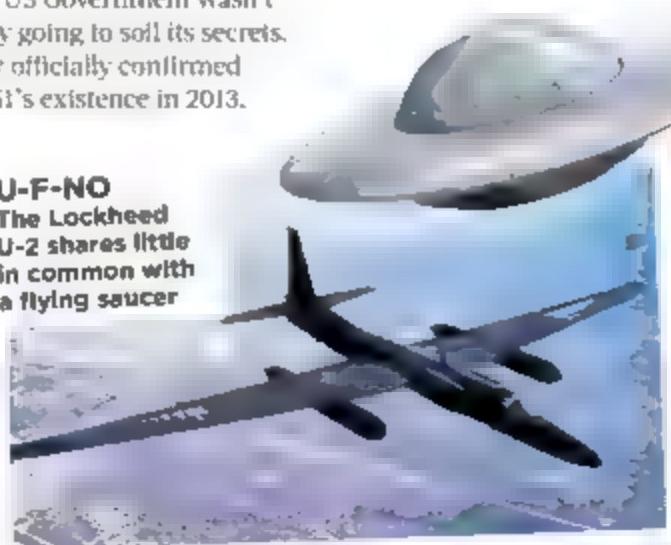
How did Area 51 become associated with aliens?

“How do you explain the numerous mysterious craft spotted near the US Air Force installation in the Nevada desert? Aliens, obviously.”

The truth isn't necessarily out there. In 1955, the remote site designated as Area 51 was ideal for test flights of the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft. Whereas other aircraft flew at 10,000-20,000ft, the U-2 maxed out at 70,000ft. If and when people managed to spy the spy plane, they had no earthbound explanation.

The US Government wasn't exactly going to soil its secrets. It only officially confirmed Area 51's existence in 2013.

U-F-NO
The Lockheed U-2 shares little in common with a flying saucer

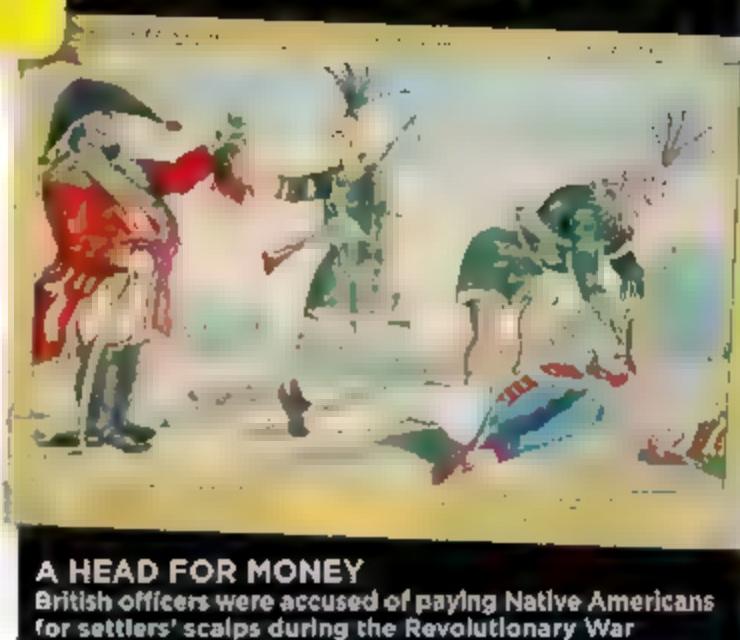


Why did Native Americans scalp their enemies?

The taking of grisly trophies from slain enemies has been seen throughout human history. Native Americans are still most associated with scalping, but it was not unique to their tribes. Herodotus mentioned it in fifth-century BC Greece – and after the arrival of Europeans, they were more likely to be victims than the instigators.

The practice may have started as an easier and lighter alternative to removing the whole head, although scalps weren't removed from only the dead. Live victims endured their heads being cut open with a blade or sharpened stone, with some surviving the procedure. The scalps themselves took on different meanings to individual tribes. They could represent bravery, be collected to prove the status of a warrior, or be offered to the spirits of the dead.

Europeans soon adopted scalping after they settled in North America, replacing the status and religious symbolism with fear and money. They placed bounties on Native American warrior heads, which led to increased violence against women and children – one scalp looks much the same another.



A HEAD FOR MONEY

British officers were accused of paying Native Americans for settlers' scalps during the Revolutionary War



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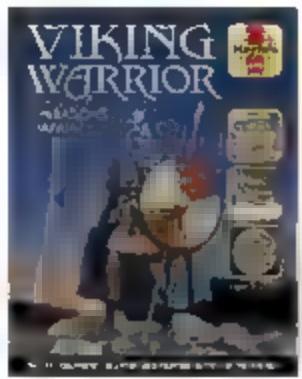
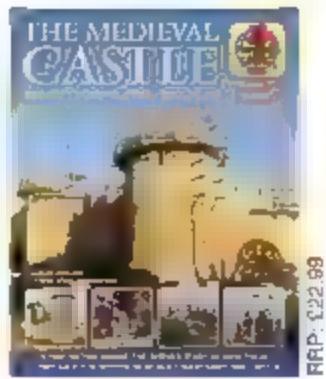
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History

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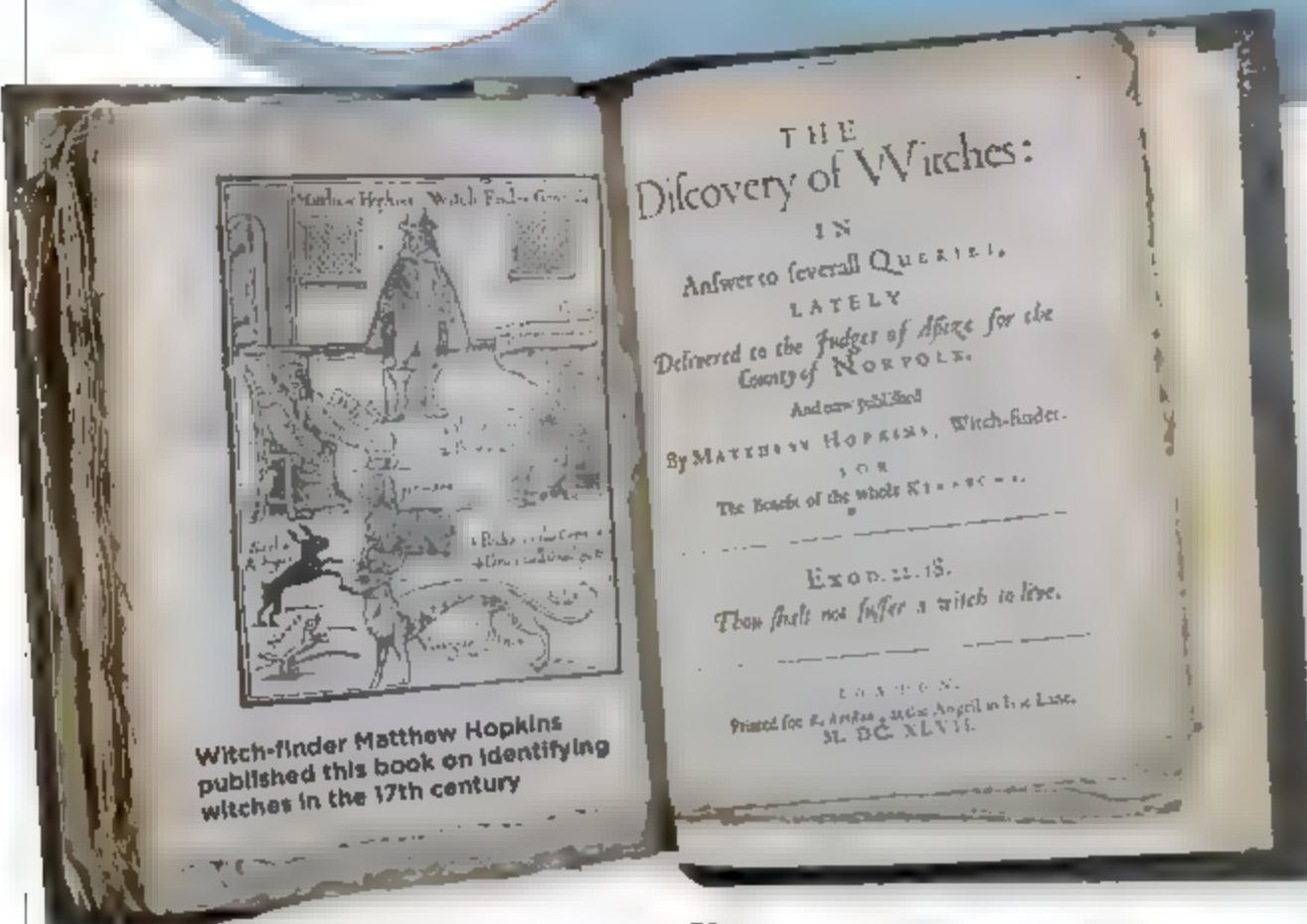
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ON OUR RADAR



RIGHT: A human heart (found in a heart-shaped case), dating to the 13th century. Perhaps it was used for love potions?

BETWEEN: This doll looks like it could have been a real headache

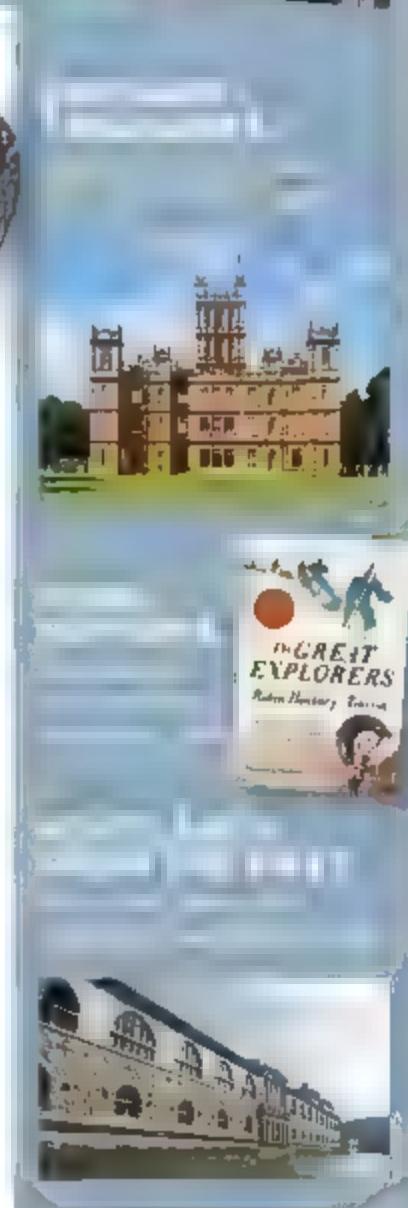


EXHIBITION

Spellbound

The Ashmolean, Oxford, 11 August to 6 January
www.ashmolean.org/spellbound

Superstition and ritual are part of many people's daily lives, whether that means wearing that 'lucky' shirt to an interview or not crossing on the stairs. Spellbound explores the history of magical thinking and witchcraft across the centuries, and includes contemporary art works demonstrating how magical thinking is still evident today. As well as looking at objects that were believed to offer protection, it uncovers the persecution of those thought to be witches.



ON OUR RADAR





FESTIVAL

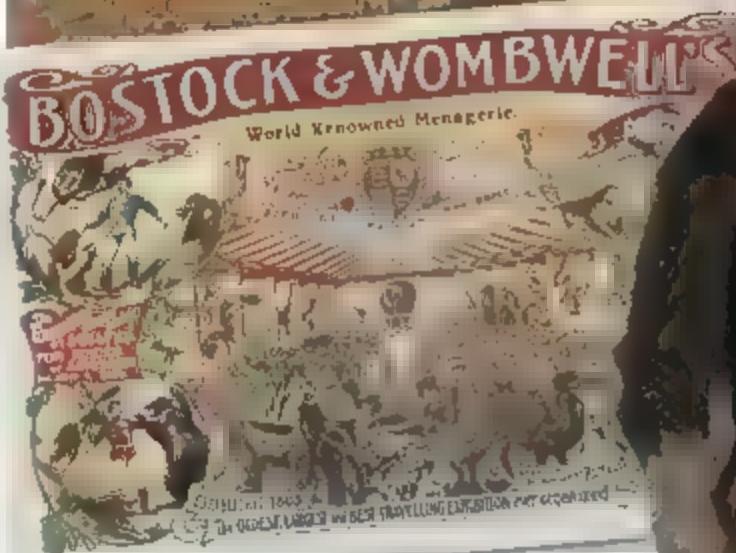
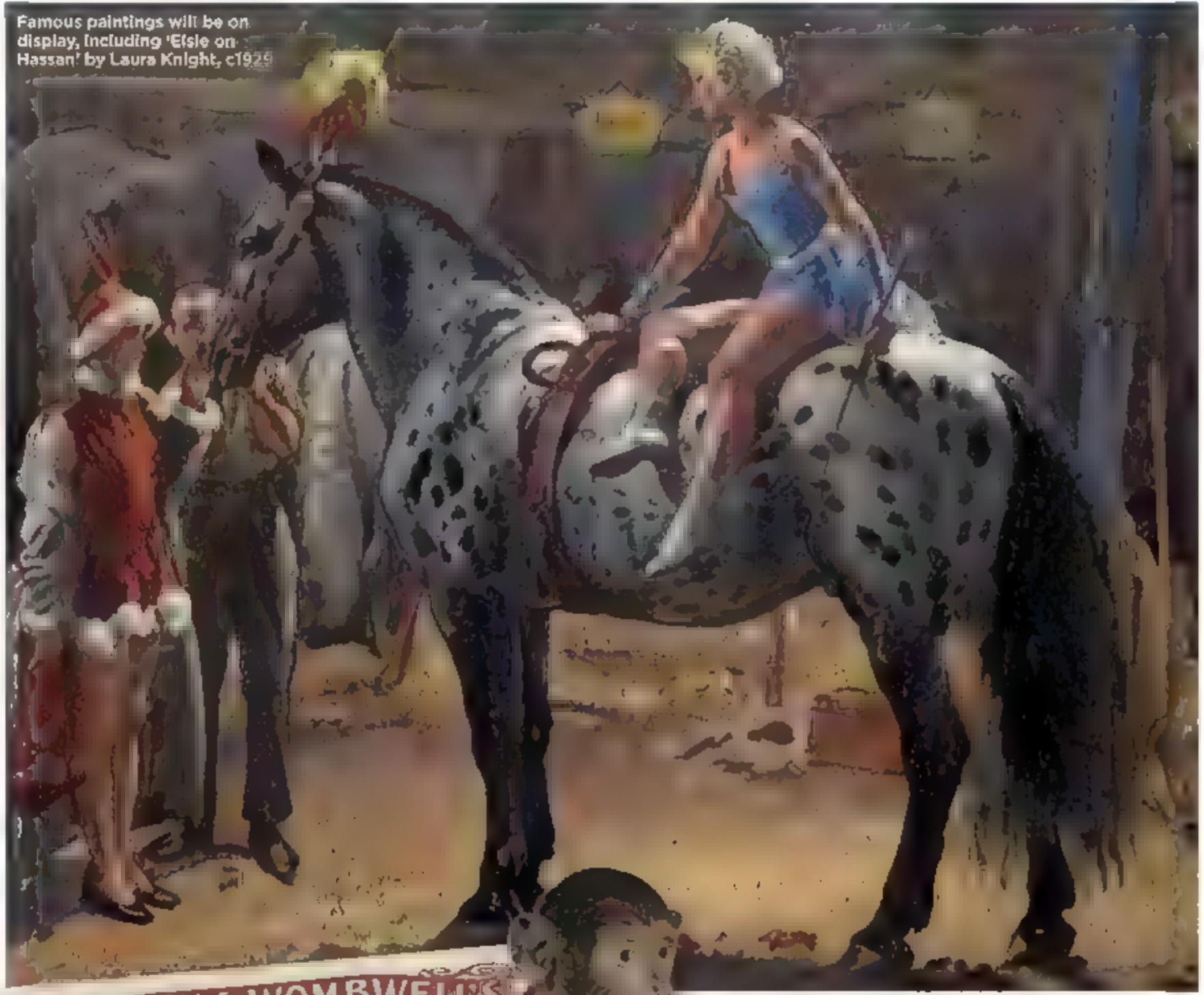
Bosworth Medieval Festival

Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre & Country Park, 18-19 August
[www.bosworthbattlefield.org.uk/
events/anniversary-battle-event](http://www.bosworthbattlefield.org.uk/events/anniversary-battle-event)

The annual summer festival commemorating the final battle of the War of the Roses is back with fun for all the family. As well as a re-enactment of the battle, there will be a 15th-century fashion show, firepower displays and jousting. Children can join the Knight School or try their hand at archery, while for adults there are talks from eminent historians, including Alison Weir and Matthew Lewis. The author talks and entry to the Knight School must be booked in advance.

18 AUGUST 10.00-17.00
19 AUGUST 10.00-17.00
BOSWORTH BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE CENTRE & COUNTRY PARK, LEICESTERSHIRE
ADMISSION £10.00 ADULTS / £5.00 CHILDREN / £30.00 FAMILY TICKET
BOOKING LINE 01530 211 111
WEBSITE [www.bosworthbattlefield.org.uk/
events/anniversary-battle-event](http://www.bosworthbattlefield.org.uk/events/anniversary-battle-event)

Famous paintings will be on display, including 'Elsie on Hassan' by Laura Knight, c1925



ABOVE: Promotional posters for circuses and menageries were often works of art
RIGHT: This bonobo once lived in Sheffield's 'jungle', as the menagerie was known



EXHIBITION

Circus: Show of Shows

Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, until 4 November
bit.ly/2Jrdbz

Roll up, roll up! The circus has come to Sheffield. As part of a national celebration marking 250 years of the circus, Weston Park Museum will host an exhibition uncovering real stories from the ring. Beyond the dazzling costumes and rare photographs, it will explore the hidden tales of female and black performers, and examine evolving attitudes surrounding animal performances.



TO BUY

Stonehenge Bookend

£30, English Heritage
www.english-heritageshop.org.uk

Keep your favourite books
neat and tidy with a replica
trilithon from Stonehenge.
Handcrafted in England, you can
rest safe in the knowledge that
your tomes won't topple
- the venerable
monument
has, after
all, been
standing
for millennia.

This book-bracing trillithon could double as an ornament.



EXHIBITION

Civilisations

Bucks County Museum, Aylesbury, until 5 September

www.buckscountymuseum.org/museum/events/541/civilisations-an-interactive-lego-brick-adventure

Kids big and small can journey back in time through Lego this summer - and we don't mean digging out your stash of bricks in the attic. This interactive exhibition, developed by Bright Bricks, brings lost cultures to life through intricate dioramas and full-sized historical figures.

EXHIBITION

Aftermath: Art in the Wake of WWI

Tate Britain, London,
until 23 September
bit.ly/2q1vrtt

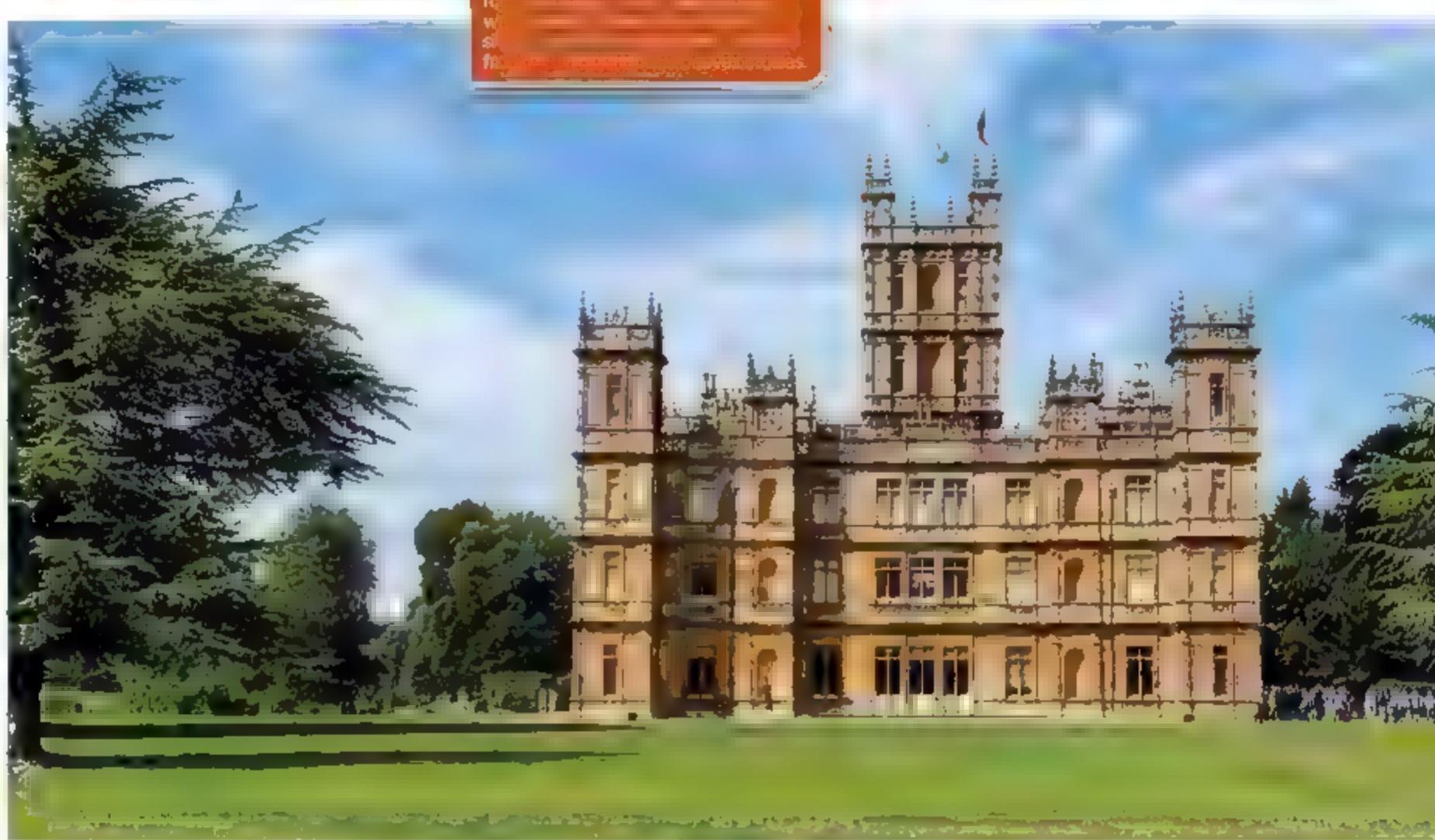
The impact of World War I on art across Europe is examined in a moving showcase that marks 100 years since the war's end. From public memorials to criticism and the scars left behind, art has been used in a variety of ways to make

sense of a conflict that devastated Europe. Focusing on British, French and German art, it will feature work by artists such as Pablo Picasso and Winifred Knights.



Paul Nash's 'Wire' explores the catastrophe of war through the ruined landscape left behind





BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

HIGHCLERE CASTLE

The imposing country house on the North Wessex Downs, has been home to some very important figures – aside from the Crawleys of *Downton Abbey*



As the sight of Highclere Castle emerges from the mist, you'd be forgiven for imagining the piano notes that form the theme of hit TV drama *Downton Abbey*. Highclere was used as the home of the fictional Earl of Grantham and his family. The real house, however, has a past that could surpass even Lady Mary's exploits.

Highclere Castle in the country seat of the Earls of Carnarvon. Set in 6,000 acres of land, it has so many rooms that even the current Lady Carnarvon isn't sure of the number - it's believed to be about

300, but some are unusable. At a glance it bears some resemblance to the Houses of Parliament, which can be attributed to the fact that both were designed by Charles Barry. The current house was finished in 1842 in the Jacobethan style, the Victorians being fans of reviving 16th- and 17th-century architecture. Barry, who was an admirer of the Italian Renaissance, added Italianate motifs throughout.

There have been many buildings on the site of the current house: one of the Anglo-Saxon charters mentions a structure in AD 749;

there was a medieval palace belonging to the Bishops of Winchester; and a much admired, red-brick Tudor house.

In 1793, Henry Herbert, a British Whig politician, was made Earl of Carnarvon by King George III. He had previously inherited Highclere, then a square mansion, from his uncle. Herbert had the grounds redesigned by famous landscape gardener Capability Brown, resulting in the nearby village (also called Highclere) being moved to make way.

The birth of modern-day Canada lies within the walls of Highclere.



The ruins of a church lie under the castle – it was a victim of the building's remodelling

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



EGYPTIAN EXHIBITION

The cellars house an Egyptian exhibition, which includes some of the 5th Earl's antiquities collection. It also tells the story of how Tutankhamun's tomb was found.



THE MUSIC ROOM

This room is decorated with an intricate baroque ceiling and 16th-century embroideries on the walls. There's also a desk and chair (not shown) that belonged to Napoleon.



THE LIBRARY

The library holds more than 5,000 books, some dating from the 16th century. It was here that the 4th Earl would have discussed politics and prepared for Parliament.



JACKDAW'S CASTLE

Many follies stand in the wider grounds of the Highclere estate, including this replica Greco-Roman temple. It grants a great view of Highclere Castle.



THE DINING ROOM

The central hub of the house, the State Dining Room has a painting of Charles I by Anthony van Dyck and was used frequently during the filming of Downton Abbey.

"The birth of modern Canada lies within these walls"

The 4th Earl, Henry Herbert, was Secretary of State for the Colonies. It's believed that he drafted the British North America Act here. This act, granted royal assent in March 1867, united the British colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the self-governing Dominion of Canada.

TUT-MANIA

The 5th Earl, George Herbert, was involved in one of the most significant discoveries of the 20th century: Tutankhamun's tomb. He was an amateur Egyptologist who often spent his holidays in Egypt, collecting antiques. In 1914, he employed archaeologist Howard Carter to dig at the Valley of the Kings. World War I and limited discoveries led the Earl

to decide, in late 1922, to stop funding the project. Then he received a telegram from Carter, which read: "At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley; a magnificent tomb with seals intact; recovered same for your arrival; congratulations."

Lord Carnarvon, along with his daughter Lady Evelyn, travelled to Egypt to witness the official tomb opening and, with Carter, became the first people in modern times to enter it.

That was on 16 February 1923. In March that year, Carnarvon suffered from a mosquito bite that became infected. His death on 5 April fuelled the myth of the 'Mummy's Curse'. Author Arthur Conan Doyle, a fan of the supernatural, suggested that

Carnarvon's death was due to a curse placed on those who disturbed the tomb.

In the second series of Downton Abbey, the house becomes a convalescent hospital for officers in World War I, a case of art imitating life. In 1914, Almina, Countess of Carnarvon opened the house to wounded soldiers and even assisted as a nurse. It would provide shelter again during World War II, as a home for evacuated children.

The Downs were also home to several air bases during World War II. Three days before VE Day, a B-17 bomber crashed into a hill behind the house, killing all but one of the airmen on board. Some of the aircraft wreckage is still in the grounds. ☀



BOOKS

This month's best historical reads

RED THREAD

On Mazes & Labyrinths



CHARLOTTE HIGGINS

The book
unravels the origins
of the minotaur
and glories said
to inspire cultures
around the world

Red Thread: On Mazes and Labyrinths

By Charlotte Higgins

Jonathan Cape, £25, hardback, 224 pages.

The labyrinth of Crete, with its elaborate, winding paths and imprisoned half man half-bull minotaur, remains a compelling image from ancient myth, even thousands of years later. In *Red Thread*, journalist Charlotte Higgins navigates the origins of the story and its impact on cultures around the world

from other classical civilisations to medieval mazes and more modern constructions.

As perhaps befits its subject, this is not a straight history, but a personal journey into the worlds of literature, architecture and imagination. It won't be for everyone, but if you're captivated by the idea of mazes and labyrinths, it should prove fascinating.

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH



Pilgrims flock to Chartres Cathedral in France to walk the labyrinth carved into its floor, said to represent the spiritual journey to Jerusalem



The minotaur was said to be King Minos's son, born to his wife after some interference from the god Poseidon



MEET THE AUTHOR

Journalist and author **Charlotte Higgins** tells us how, once she started unravelling the minotaur's den, she began to find labyrinths lurking all around

What led you to write a book on mazes and why did you structure it in the way that you have?

The book is bound up in a memory of being taken to Knossos in Crete as a child - the site of the myth of the minotaur in the labyrinth, which Athenian hero Theseus kills with the help of Ariadne. When I started planning the book, I at first imagined it as a straightforward cultural history of mazes and labyrinths, but I quickly rejected that notion. The idea itself invites a more circuitous and discursive form, so the book itself became a kind of labyrinth.

Why was the labyrinth such a persistent idea in the ancient world?

Perhaps because it provides such a rich fund of material, both visual and metaphorical. The minotaur's labyrinth is the original perfect human-made structure - beautiful in its design, but at the same time a trap and a prison. The book has a couple of traps and tricks in it, too.

Are there any other historical examples that stand out for you?

I love the way the idea of the labyrinth operates so expressively in George Eliot's 1871 novel *Middlemarch*. There is a scene in which Dorothea is seen in a reverie beside the famous classical statue of Ariadne in the Vatican Museums in Rome. Eliot takes her cue from the sculpture to construct an elegant sequence of linked images relating to the labyrinth. For instance, she tells us that, by marrying Casaubon, Dorothea had hoped to escape her narrow existence. "hemmed in by a social life which seemed nothing but a labyrinth of petty courses, a walled-in maze". But she has made a terrible mistake.

since Casaubon's mind is constructed of "anterooms and winding passages which seemed to lead nowhere". Once I'd started thinking about labyrinths, I seemed to find them everywhere.

Which individuals in this story haven't had the recognition they deserve?

Cedric Price. Born in Staffordshire in 1934, he became one of Britain's most visionary architects. He worked with the director Joan Littlewood on the idea of the Fun Palace, a

revolutionary kind of arts centre, in the 1960s. It was never built, though it later influenced the Pompidou Centre. Later, in 1983, he proposed building a big wheel as a part of a radical masterplan for London's South Bank, which eventually inspired the London Eye.

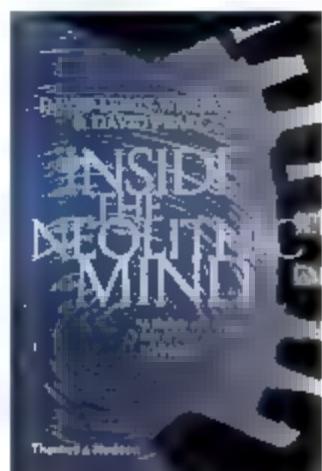
His most famous work is the aviary at London Zoo, which he co-designed, but he hated the notion of buildings that stood as monuments to the egos of their architects. Hardly any of his ideas were realised. The reason he comes into the book is that one of his most glorious ideas was the (also unbuilt) Potteries Thinkbelt, which was to be a kind of mobile university based on Stoke's labyrinthine, defunct local railway, the Loop Line.



"In 1983, Price proposed building a big wheel on London's South Bank, which eventually inspired the London Eye"

What lessons does this book have to teach us about the maze, and about life more generally?

I hope that the book opens up the nature of the labyrinth and shows how rich and intriguing it is - as physical forms to lose oneself in, and as a visual idea and a literary metaphor.



Inside the Neolithic Mind

By David Lewis-Williams and David Pearce
Thames and Hudson, £12.99, paperback, 320 pages

Now being reprinted a decade after its original publication, *Inside the Neolithic Mind* is a fascinating examination of how ancient humans understood the vastness of the universe and the resulting sense of spiritual awe. Surveying an array of archaeological finds, the authors argue that "altered states of consciousness" may have provided the basis for art and religion thousands of years ago.

KATHLEEN BURK



The Lion and the Eagle: The Interaction of the British and American Empires, 1783-1972

By Kathleen Burk
Bloomsbury, £30, hardback, 576 pages

With Donald Trump's recent visit to the UK putting the 'special relationship' back onto the news agenda, this considered and weighty account of its past tells the longer story. Passing through decades of cooperation, conflict and negotiation, it's an absorbing study of how two nations wrestled with global power.

Editorial Rating



Henry I: The Father of His People

By Edmund King
Allen Lane, £12.99, hardback, 128 pages

The 12th century English king Henry I was not, by all accounts, to be messed with. Yet as well as his ruthlessness, this pocket biography - the latest in the ongoing Penguin Monarchs series - paints a picture of a man who negotiated a tortuous path to the throne to become a clever, considered and charismatic ruler.

The GREAT EXPLORERS

EDITED BY
Robin Hanbury-Tenison

FORTY OF THE GREATEST MEN AND WOMEN WHO CHANGED OUR PERCEPTION OF THE WORLD

Thames & Hudson

The Great Explorers

Edited by Robin Hanbury-Tenison
Thames and Hudson, £9.99, paperback, 256 pages

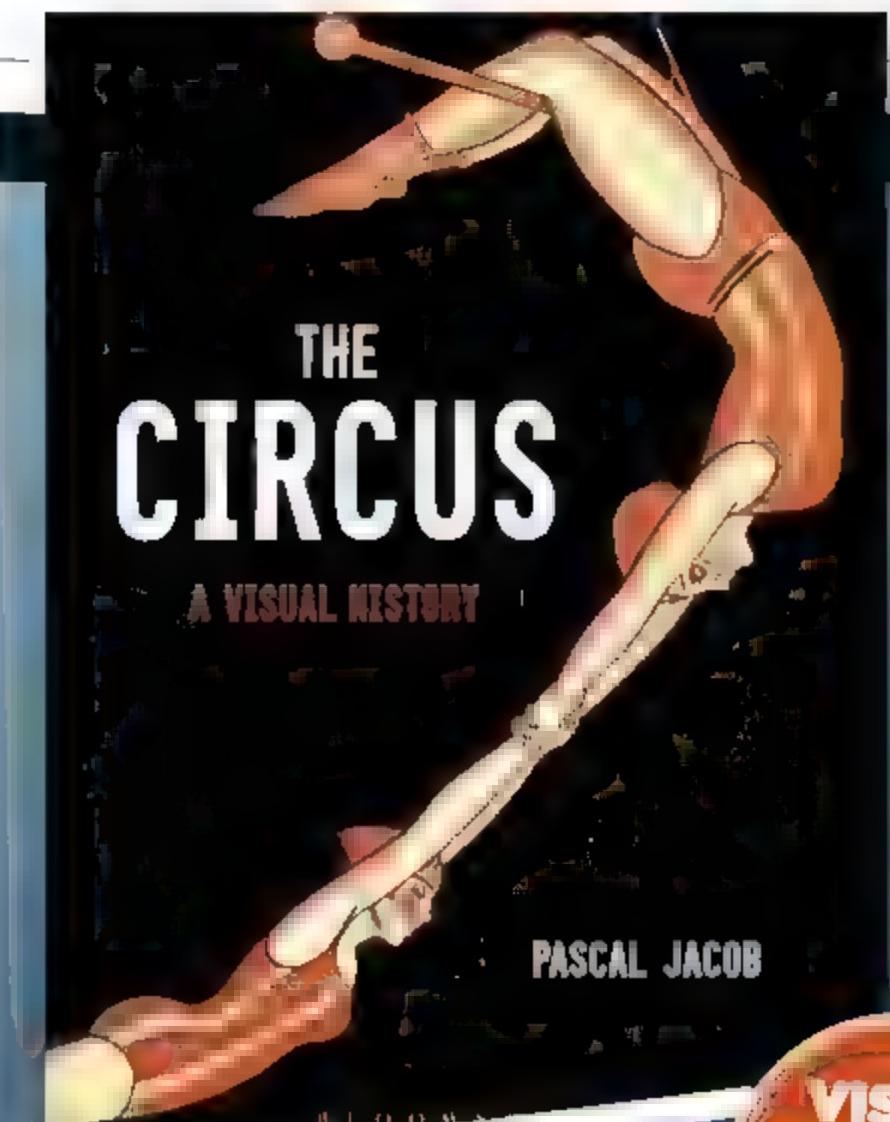
Spanning oceans and rivers, frozen and sun-blasted wastes, and the infinite reaches of space, this collection of stories of the world's great explorers packs a lot into its slender page count. There are famous names here - including Christopher Columbus and Roald Amundsen - but less well-known figures, too, such as Gertrude Bell and Nain Singh Rawat. It's a vivid testament to human wanderlust.



Roller-Coaster: Europe, 1950-2017

By Ian Kershaw
Allen Lane, £30, hardback, 704 pages

Distinguished historian Ian Kershaw turns his attention from the horrors of war that studded the first decades of the 20th century to the relative peace Europe witnessed in the years from 1950. Armed conflict may have abated, and many of the continent's citizens enjoyed increasing prosperity, but other threats lingered: nuclear Armageddon, economic collapse and global interdependence. This is timely, thought-provoking, large-scale history.



The Circus: A Visual History

"It is an elegantly produced overview of life in the big top"

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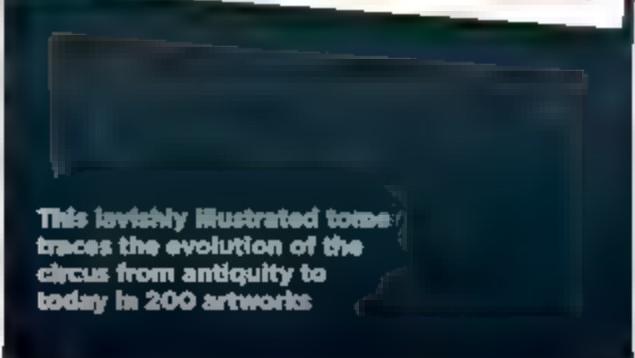
This lavishly illustrated totem traces the evolution of the circus from antiquity to today in 200 artworks



PHOTOGRAPH BY
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
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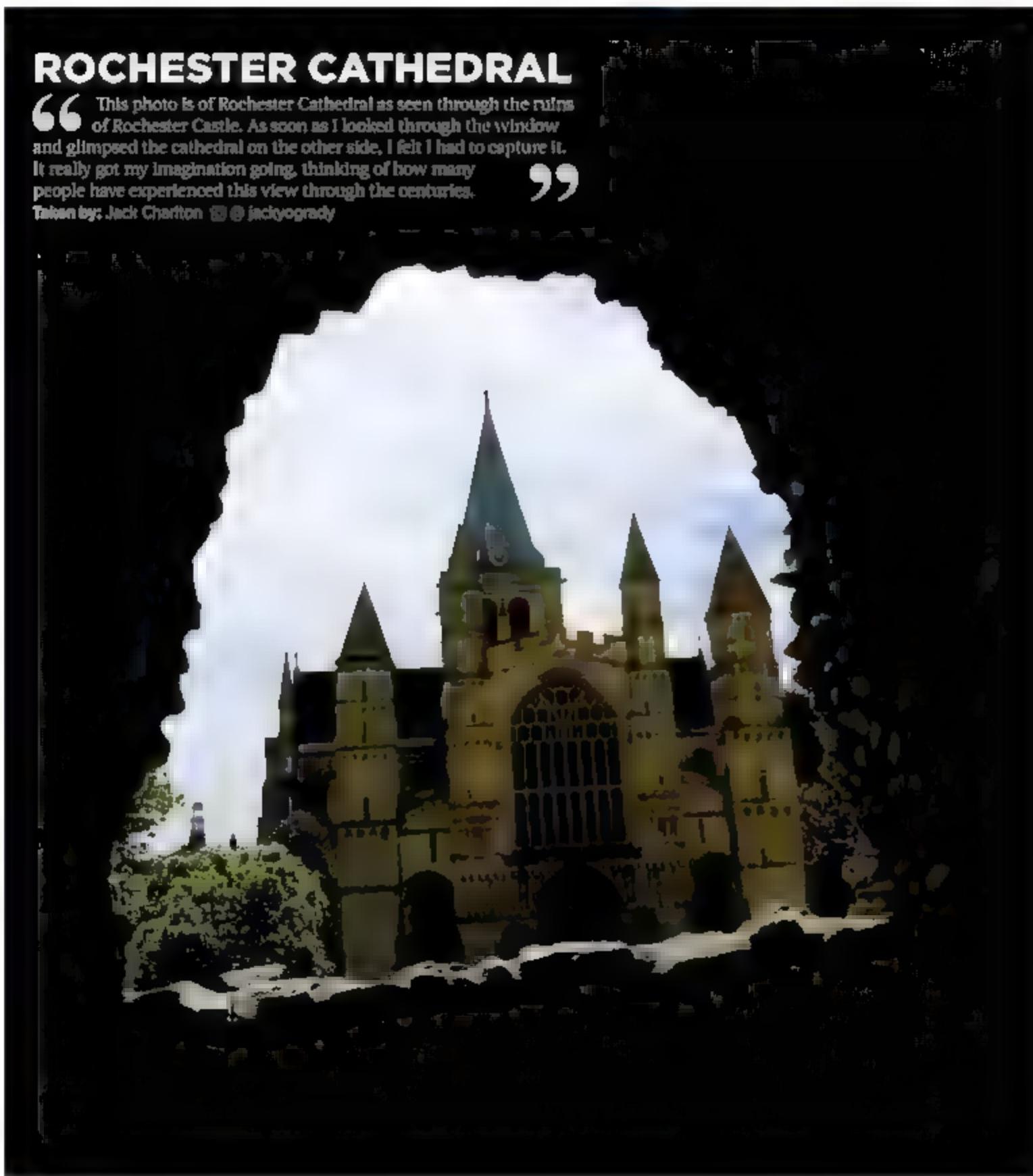
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ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

“ This photo is of Rochester Cathedral as seen through the ruins of Rochester Castle. As soon as I looked through the window and glimpsed the cathedral on the other side, I felt I had to capture it. It really got my imagination going, thinking of how many people have experienced this view through the centuries. ”

Taken by: Jack Charlton [@jackyogrady](#)



FALKLAND PALACE, FIFE

“ I worked in this magnificent building for a long time and grew to love its Renaissance styling and Stuart history. I was granted permission to do some photography one night after the site was closed. As it grew dark, the typical Scottish sky began to boil and contrast with the setting Sun, which set the walls of the palace afire. ”

Taken by: Chris Rock, via email



LJUBLJANA MARKET

“ Set alongside the Ljubljanica River, this historic market is right at the heart of the Slovenian capital. As I went past on my boat trip, I had to get a snap of it. It was designed by Jože Plečnik, the man behind many of Ljubljana's most distinctive buildings, as well as several others in Prague and Vienna. ”

Taken by: Megan Shersby, via email

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Send your snaps to us and we'll feature a selection every issue.
photos@historyrevealed.com

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

I thoroughly enjoyed your recent article on castles (July 2018), but while you allude to the great stone edifices being a boost to a lord's status, you seem to ignore one essential point. Most castles were symbols of oppression. They were built, in the main, by conquerors, and their purpose was to keep the populace in a state of subjugation. Virtually all of the great concentric castles of North Wales – Harlech, Caernarfon, Beaumaris and

LETTER OF THE MONTH

the north, and Normans and Flemish weavers moved in. The divide remains extreme, and is best seen in the fact that Welsh is spoken in the north of Pembrokeshire but not in the south. Known as the 'Landsker Line', this divide across the county is marked by a series of

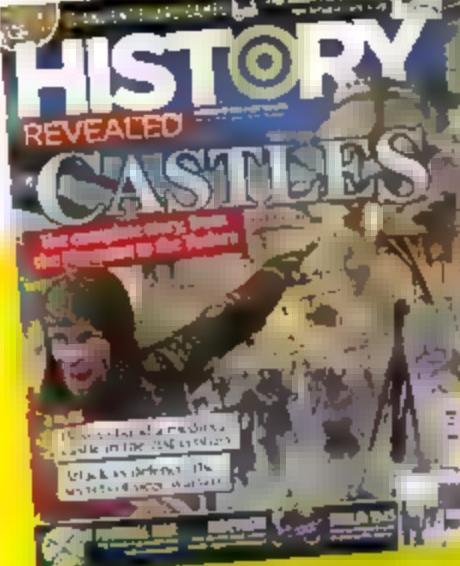
"Most castles were symbols of oppression. They were built, in the main, by conquerors"

the rest – were constructed on the orders of Edward I and his successors to keep the Welsh from rising in revolt.

Perhaps this is best seen in the county of Pembrokeshire. In the 12th century, there was a great transplantation as Welsh people were moved out – or sometimes chose to move – from their homes in the south of the county. The Welsh farmers went to

border castles, the aim of which was to keep the Welsh out.

Starting with Amroth, the line of castles includes Roch, Wiston, Llawhaden and Narberth, and finishes on the coast near St Davids. The castles had but one purpose – keep the south of the county safe! As a process, it was amazingly successful. Elizabethan historian George Owen wrote about villages in Pembrokeshire



ILL TIDINGS

Phil doubts that the proliferation of castles was a good thing for the Welsh

in which the Landsker Line ran down the middle of the street: one side, Welsh speaking, the other, Elizabethan English.

Keep up the good work. As an illustrative guide to our history, *History Revealed* cannot be bettered.

Phil Carradice, ■ Athan

Julian Humphrys' reply

Thanks for an interesting letter, Phil, and I'm glad that you enjoyed the articles.

Whether a castle was seen as a symbol of oppression depended partly on circumstances and partly on the viewer – history often is a matter of opinion. For example, while the Welsh probably saw Conwy Castle in that way, the English who lived

in the town beneath it may have seen it very differently. I suspect that many of those whose homes were under the shadow of the huge number of castles built along the Anglo-Welsh border may well have viewed them as places of protection as much as symbols of oppression.

One thing we can agree on is that castles have left an undeniable mark on our landscape and the story of our past.



Phil wins a hardback copy of *The Castle at War in Medieval England and Wales* by Dan Spencer. It's an exploration of the evolving role of the castle in warfare, from the Norman Conquest through to the reign of Henry VIII.

OUR READERS' TOP CASTLES

We celebrated our ultimate guide to castles in issue 57 by asking you to name your favourite castles – these are the most popular of the ones suggested so far.



SPOOKY
Berry Pomeroy is believed to be haunted

BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

The oldest castle to be continuously occupied by the same family, it was also the site of Edward II's murder.

BERRY POMEROY, DEVON

This romantic ruin was once home to Edward Seymour, Lord Protector and uncle of Edward VI.

BROUGH, CUMBRIA

Built by William II on the site of a Roman fort, this motte and bailey was a frequent target for Scottish raids.

HASTINGS, EAST SUSSEX

Work began on this castle almost immediately after the Norman Conquest in 1066. Violent storms have caused much of it to fall into the sea.

WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

Home to the Queen on weekends, this is the largest and oldest inhabited castle in the world – the foundations were laid in 1070.

What you would add to the list? Get in touch on Facebook, Twitter or by emailing us at haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com

What a great story in the July issue of HistoryRevMag talking about Nadia Comaneci "Perfect 10" on the Uneven Bars ■ 1976! #GymnasticsExpress #Gymnastics #History #GymXpress

THE KISSING GAME

After reading the article on Ancient Games (July 2018), we'd suggest that an ancient Irish game called Fidchell should also be included. It appears in many ancient Irish legends, including the wooing of Étain.

Midir challenges the High King of Ireland, Eochaidh, to a game of Fidchell. He pretends not to be as good at it as he is, so he loses all of their bets, which include creating a forest and building a road in a bog – this is said to be the Iron Age trackway in Corlea, County Longford.

Midir eventually demands a kiss from Étain - Eochaidh's wife, and previously his, though she has forgotten. He wins, and the saga continues. We are unsure how the game was played, but the idea was to keep the king safe in the middle.

Ann and Annette,
Ardagh, County Longford



HATS OFF TO YOU

Geoffrey is sure the real truth behind Henry IV's headscarf is linked to the woes of more recent portrait painters

STOLEN IDENTITY

It is a pity that no-one studying art history replied to your original Q&A on Henry IV's headgear (June 2018), as the answer given and subsequent letter (July 2018) do not tell the full story.

The portrait comes from one of the 16th-century sets of kings and queens, originally created to hang in long galleries of country houses. One of the largest surviving examples, painted 1590–1630, is on display in the National Portrait Gallery. They reveal the problems faced by artists attempting to create authentic images where none survive taken from life: the early ones are mostly fictitious, derived

from printed engravings. For Henry IV, the solution was to adapt an existing foreign image – of Charles VI of France.

This was roughly of the right date, with the addition of a moustache and beard, and the falcon substituted with a red rose. Numerous copies exist, divorced from their sets, and they continue to be reproduced as the Lancastrian king.

Geoffrey Wheeler, London

A RELATIVE WRONG

In your article on the Romanovs (August 2018), you say George V and Nicholas II were both grandsons of Queen Victoria. I didn't think this was correct?

Claire Watson, Leicester

Editor's reply

You are quite right, Claire. George is Victoria's grandson, but Nicholas is not. As you point out in your longer letter, Nicholas and George are actually first cousins. They are related through their mothers – Alexandra of Denmark and Maria Feodorovna (known before her marriage as Dagmar of Denmark) – who were sisters.

GOD SAVE THE KING
Protecting the king is the only rule Ann and Annette know of Fidchell, an Irish contender for our top ancient games

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 56 are:
**John Richards, Abingdon
Anne Coghlan, Morecambe
Barbara Bacon, Nuneaton**

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of Churchill: The Greatest Briton in hardback, RRP £20.

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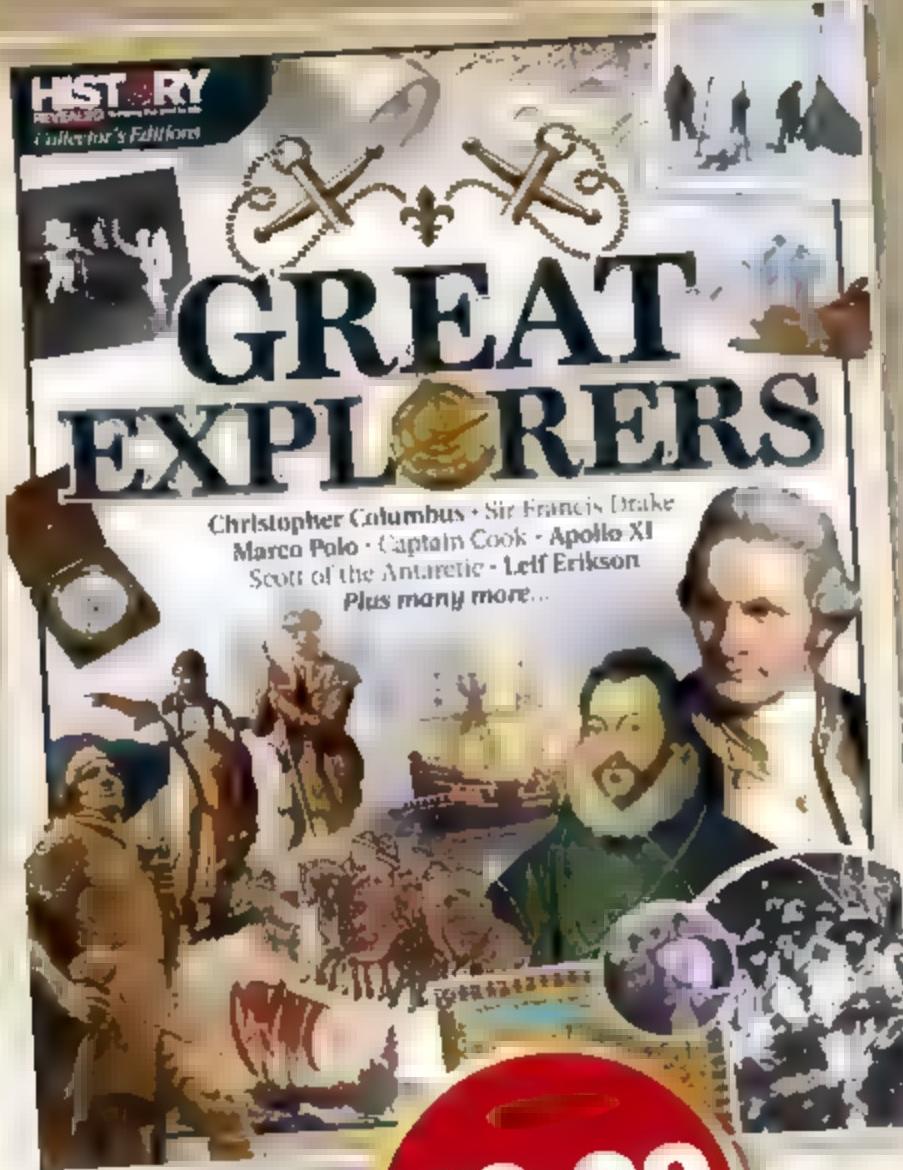
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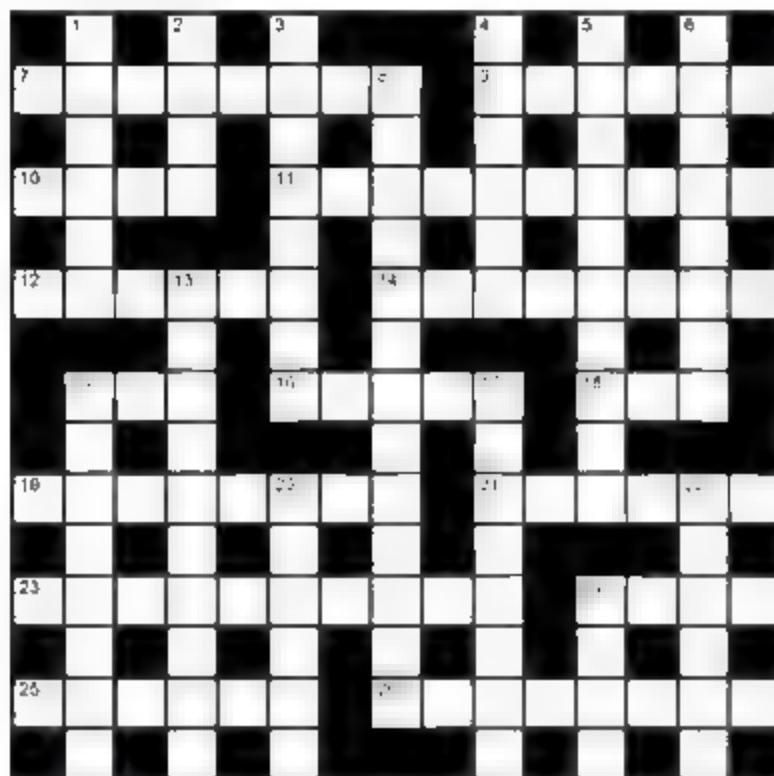
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CROSSWORD N° 59

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Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 7** Figure from European folklore – one such as Peter Stumpp (d.1589), supposedly? (8)
- 9** Traditional hooded coat of the Caribou Inuit (6)
- 10** Major goddess in the religion of Ancient Egypt (4)
- 11** British colonial territory, now part of Tanzania (10)
- 12** City of Ancient China, destroyed by the Ming army in 1369 (6)
- 14** Series of fantasy works by writer Ursula Le Guin (1929–2018) (8)
- 15** Roman salutation (3)
- 16** Mary ___ (b.1955), English classicist and author (5)
- 18** Charles the ___, epithet

given to Charles VI of France (1368–1422) (3)

- 19** Criminal released by Pilate in Biblical accounts of the Crucifixion (8)
- 21** Russian space programme launched in 1961 (6)
- 23** English city where cholera broke out in October 1831 (10)
- 24** Richard Albert ___ (1905–36), murderer tried in 1924 alongside Nathan Leopold (4)
- 25** Split such as that within the Catholic Church between 1378 and 1417 (6)
- 26** The ___, 1971 horror novel by William Peter Blatty (8)

DOWN

- 1** Kingdom once ruled by Cyrus the Great and Darius I (6)

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The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

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SOLUTION N° 57



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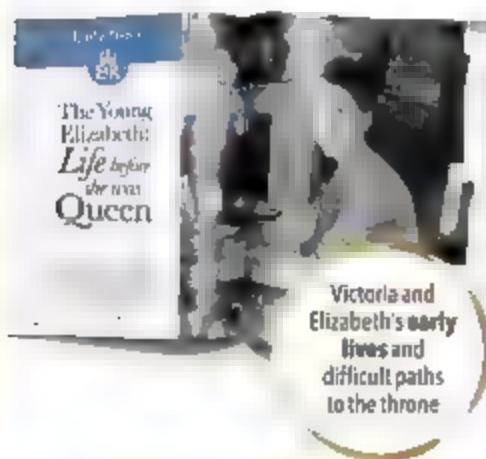
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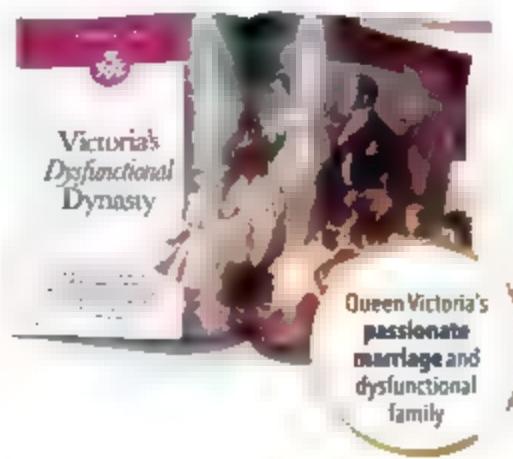
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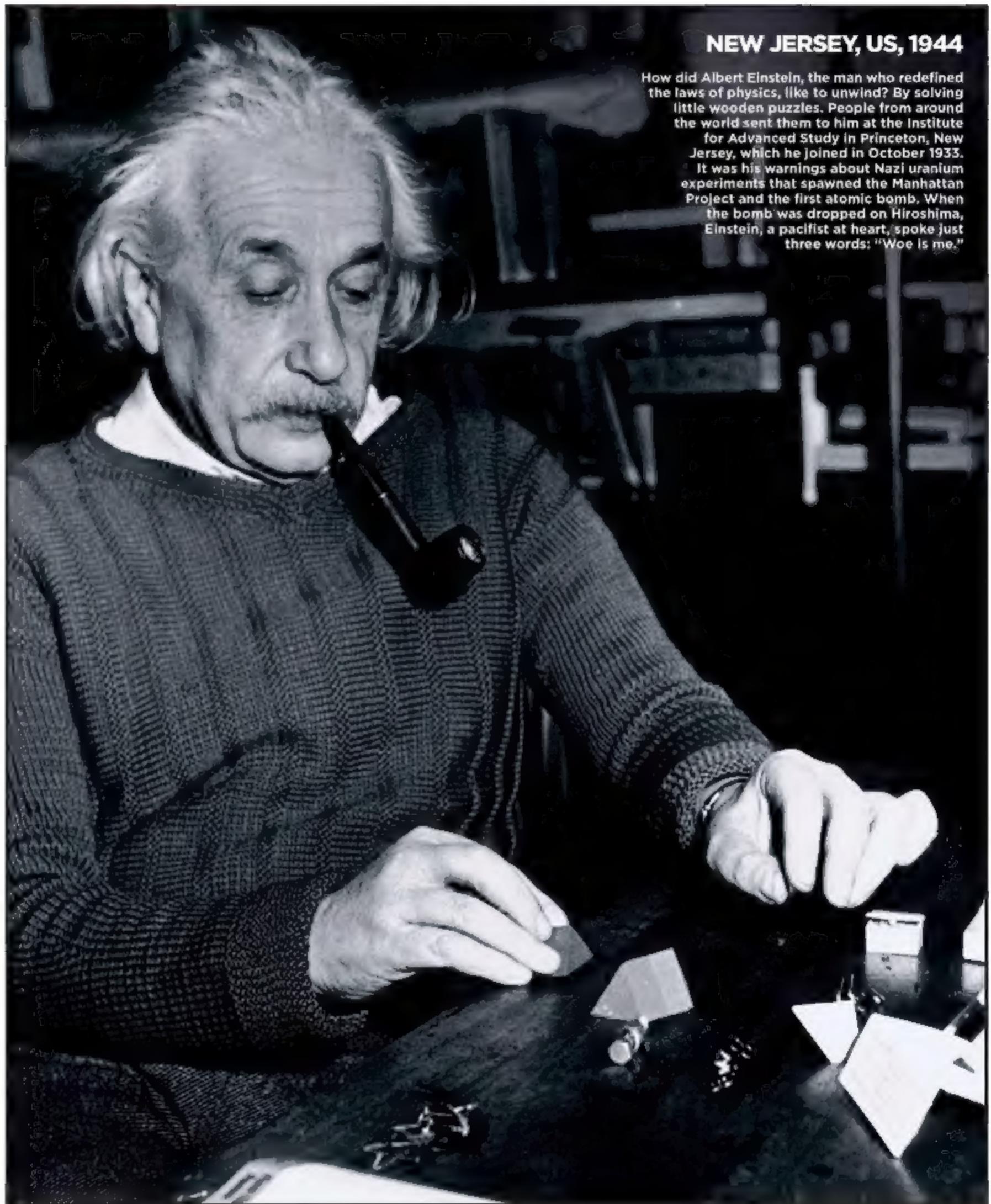
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